transmitting to your Lordships. –

Fort St. George
31st. December 1760.

I have the honor to be &c &c
(signed) Clive

To Captain J. Marriott

Assistant Paymaster of Stipends &c &c &c

Sir

To this assistant Paymaster of Stipends directions about the application of Ameen the Mahal Seringapatam and about the further claims for women to be liberated from them. –

The friends of a woman named Sheher Banoo the wife of Nor Ali of Arnee, stated to have been forcibly carried off by the late Hyder Ali in the year 1780. and to be at this time in the Mahal of Hyder at Seringapatam, have applied to the Right Honorable Lord Clive, that she may be restored to her family, and I have in consequence been directed by his Lordship to desire that you will make the necessary enquiry into the facts connected with this application, and report them for his Lordships information. –

The extreme delicacy of this case, and the difficulties which at present, arising from the claims of humanity opposed to the general prejudices of the Mahommedan sect, aggravated in the present instance by the honorable pride of family. – render it necessary that I should state in the most explicit

manner

To the Most Noble
The Marquis Wellesley K. P.
Governor General &c. &c. &c.

My Lord.

To acquaint. transmitting a letter from Abdul Khalic to Lord the liberation of three servants detected in conveying a letter to Dhoondia Bhattarao to cause his liberation.

A letter addressed to me which accompanied the enclosed for your Lordship from Abdul Khalic the second son of the late Tippoo Sultaun, states its contents to relate to the liberation of his servants, who were detected conveying a letter with Turkish Hyders Seal addressed to the late Dhoondiah. —

It will be in your Lordships recollection that Abdul Khalics conduct on that occasion, was by no means free from the suspicion of designs of the basest tendency: but as subsequent circumstances left no room to doubt that a communication had been attempted between Dhoondiah and some part of the family. I have determined to banish the objects of the present application as a salutary warning to all the followers of that family, of the consequences of being employed directly or indirectly in treasonable designs. and the knowledge of this intention has probably produced the enclosed address, which I could not without incivility decline

transmitting

transmitting to your Lordship -

Fort St George
31st December 1770

I have the honor to be &c &c
(signed) Clive

To Captain J. Marriott

Assistant Paymaster of Stipends &c &c &c

Sir.

Gives assistant Paymaster of Stipends directions about the wife of Sion Ale of Arnee stated to have been forcibly carried off by the late Hyder Ale in the year 1780 and to be at present in the Mahal of Hyder at Seringapatam and about the further claim of Governor to be liberated from thence -

The friends of a woman named Sheher Banoo the wife of Sion Ale of Arnee stated to have been forcibly carried off by the late Hyder Ale in the year 1780 and to be at present time in the Mahal of Hyder at Seringapatam have applied to the Right Honorable Lord Clive, that she may be restored to her family and I have in consequence been directed by his Lordship to desire that you will make the necessary enquiry into the facts connected with this application, and report them for his Lordships information. -

The extreme delicacy of this case, and the difficulties which at present arising from the claims of humanity opposed to the general prejudices of the Mahommedan sect aggravated in the present instance by the honorable pride of family. - render it necessary that I should state in the most explicit manner

manner for your guidance and information the principles which will regulate his Lordships acquiescence or rejection of every application of this nature. —

The duties connected with this question with which the Company's Government has voluntarily charged itself with regard to the family of the late usurpers of Mysoor may be reduced to one negative proposition Viz.^t to do nothing which the successor of the late Tippoo Sultaun might not have done, without dishonouring the memory of his ancestor. —

In the practical application however of this principle, there is no doubt that cases may possibly occur which may render its strict application difficult or inexpedient

It is impossible that the respect for the usages and prejudices of the Country with regard to females should be invariably observed with the same exactness towards those in a state of Captivity, as towards those in a different condition, with the most cordial disposition to respect those prejudices and usages this Lordship considers the degree in which they shall actually be observed to be still determinable by considerations of policy local or temporary

temporary

Whatever may be the determination of the Mohammedan law with regard to the residence of a widow in the house of her husband, it is sufficiently known that the prejudices of the sect in this part of the world attach dishonour to the removal of wives or the Brothers of Children, and considerations of the most obscure policy are equally adverse to the removal of the Mother of a Child actually living from the immediate observation of Government -

Women of whatever description, who are not the Brothers of Children actually living, and who are exclusive of the four lawful wives, have on numerous instances been permitted to return to their families on the decease of their Lords the death of Shujah ul Dowlah afforded an example of this kind, and the present Nabob of the Carnatic has recently permitted the return of an Inclina of the late Mahajahs to her family

After the most mature consideration of the question as it may be affected by the foregoing considerations which have been already noticed, and by a due regard to our political interests the Governor has adopted the

the following restrictions as indispensably preliminary to the consideration of any particular case. –

1st. All applications for the removal of a woman from the Mahals must be particularly discouraged except it shall be clearly ascertained that she has been removed from her family and brought into the Mahal by violence. –

2d. None of the four lawful wives according to the tenets of the Mahommedan law, nor any Mother of a Child actually living, shall under any circumstance be permitted to leave the Mahal. –

3d. No separate maintenance will be allowed in any case to a woman who leaves the Mahal: The act of withdrawing from it is to be considered as a positive renunciation of all future claim on the bounty of the Government.

4th. Before a woman is permitted to return to her family, particular care should be taken to ascertain that they have the means of supporting her creditably: when this is not the case the purposes of humanity are best attained by her remaining in the Mahal. –

In

5th. In all cases the reciprocal wish of the woman and her family must be ascertained in the most unequivocal manner. His Lordship trusts that the foregoing directions will be sufficient for your guidance, not only in the investigation of the present case, but in obviating the numerous idle applications which it will probably excite.

A Copy of this letter will be communicated to the Resident in Mysoor, and you will comply with any requisitions for the liberation of women from the Mahals which he may make in consequence.

Fort St. George
6th. January 1801.

I am &c. &c.
(Signed) M. Wilks
Mate. Sec.

To Lieutenant Colonel Close
Resident in Mysoor

To the Resident in Mysoor. Encloses Copy of a Letter to Captain Marriott &c. Mysoor Captives detained by the Company's Peyadeh. To be sent to the Principal of liberating the women of this description.

Sir.

I deem it proper to enclose for your information a Copy of a letter which I have directed to be written to Captain Marriott in charge of the Mahals at Seringapatam.

Although the case of this unfortunate

Captives

Captives from Mysore still detained by the Rajah of Coorg affords
little grounds for hope under the opinions which he appears
to entertain on that subject, I am nevertheless desirous that you
should avail yourself of the first favorable opportunity to
try the effect which may be produced on the mind of that
Chieftain by a prospect of the liberation of the women of
his own family, on yielding to considerations of compassion
for the sufferings which he himself has created, and in a
compliance with the other objects to which I directed your
attention in my letter dated the

You will observe that Captain Marriott is
directed to obey such orders as he may receive from you for the
liberation of any of the women, and I accordingly authorize
you to exercise a discretionary power, as well in the case
of the Coorge family, as in that of the connections of the Rajah
of Mysore who are in either of the Mahauls not being upstarm
under the restrictions stated in the enclosed letter.

Fort St George
6th January 1807

I am Dear Sir
Signed Clive

P.S.

To Captain Thomas Marriott

Assistant Paymaster of Stipends &c. &c. &c.

Sir

To Assistant Paymaster of Stipends directs him to restore to the Bearer a woman named Shaker Banoo wife of Sow a Ally of arrest.

Your letter dated the 11th. Instant has been submitted to the Right Honble the Governor, and His Lordship having previously ascertained the circumstances of Shekier Banoo's family has directed me to desire that you will cause her to be restored to her Brother or the person who may deliver this letter. —

I am &c.

Fort St George

22d. January 1801.

(Signed) M. Wilks

Mily Sect.

To Lieutenant Colonel Dallas

Paymaster of Stipends &c. &c.

Sir

To Commandant at Villore. with the letters enclosed for Futtih Hyder and Abdul Khalick in answer to their complaints about the Marhatta's. directions about their future Correspondence.

Enclosed are two letters from the Right Honble Lord Clive to Futtih Hyder and Abdul Khalic translations of these addresses No. 1 and 2. and of the letters to which they are answers No. 3 and 4 are likewise transmitted for your information. —

The letter from Futtih Hyder to the Governor General

General is returned for the reasons stated in Lord Clives letter to Fullerton Hyder. and that to the Nabob Amout ul Omrah. of which no intimation appears to have been given to you. is returned, because His Lordship is not aware of the necessity or propriety of a correspondence between any of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun and His Highness. —

Among the causes which formerly created uneasiness to the mind of the Governor General relative to the situation of the family of the late Tippoo Sultaun at Vellore, was the unrestricted correspondence which they were permitted to carry on during the Command of your predecessor, and his Lordship at that time communicated his sentiments to the Right Honble Lord Clive on the conduct which ought to be observed towards them in respect to their future Correspondence. —

Although circumstances at that period — rendered it necessary to apply a more effectual remedy to the state of affairs at Vellore, than could be provided by any subsidiary regulations. Lord Clive has deemed it expedient. in reference to the disposition to clandestine correspondence and improper communication which has been recently manifested

manifest did to direct that you may be furnished for your
guidance with the accompanying extracts from the
Governor Generals letter to his Lordships dated the 26th. March
1800. but it is not his Lordships intention that you should
forward to him Copies of any letters dispatched or received
by any of the family except such as you may yourself
deem necessary to be brought under his Lordships consideration.

His Lordship however directs that the
restrictions contained in the enclosed extracts which
are principally directed to the intercourse of the seperated
branches of the family may be considered to extend to
all correspondence whatever which the sons of the late
Tippoo Sultaun under your charge may be desirous of
maintaining.

Fort St. George
18th April 1801.

I am &c &c
(Signed) M. Wilks
Mily Sec.

To Futteh Hyder

I have received your letter dated the 9th March
and have understood its contents.

Having on the 17th of December 1800 communicated

6

to you a second time the pleasure of the Most Noble the Governor General that you should refrain from all interference whatever regarding the Marriages of the family or the Conduct of the Mahals. It is extremely painful to me to find both these objects revived in your letter dated the 9th. March, and concluding that your address to the Governor General which accompanied that letter, relates likewise to the same subject, I must refer you to my letter of the 27th December last. In that letter I have communicated to you the positive determination of the Governor General on the subject, and have accompanied the information with an assurance on the part of the British Government that the strictest attention should be paid to the duties, which have been imposed on it by the events of War. Among the first of those duties, is the preservation of the honor of the family of the late Sultaun, and as it is therefore impossible for me on the one hand to admit any imputation against the sincerity of that assurance, so on the other hand it is incumbent on me not to violate the bounds of respect due to His Excellency the Governor General, by receiving the agitation of a question already decided. —

Under

Under the circumstances which have occurred, the refusal of Colonel Dallas to permit the visits of Reza Hussain, will I doubt not appear to you conformable to his duty, and therefore perfectly proper. —

Although the revival of the question of your interference with the Mahals is equally imprudent and improper. I am nevertheless disposed to satisfy your feelings with regard to the entire correctness of the liberation of the person referred to in the latter part of your letter, — according to the principles of the Mahommedan law, — (Shenâû) and the customs of Hindostan, and to assure you that no wife, or Mother of a Child now living has been, or shall be removed from the Mahals, nor any person of whatever condition, unless she may have been forcibly taken from her family. — and these principles you will find to be as consistent with the Shenaw law, as with a just and humane consideration of the circumstances of the case. —

When I had formerly the honor to acquaint that the Governor General himself would pay the requested attention to all that related to the establishment of the

family

family". I trust it to your own good sense to perceive the principles on which this resolution was founded, and I hope that I shall be relieved from the painful necessity of directing your consideration to the actual circumstances in which the family has been placed by the events of war and of observing that the duties of providing for a family, and the rights of directing its arrangements are inseparable in the eye of reason, as well as in the contemplation of the Mussulman law. - and it has moreover become incumbent on me to add that the munificence and the delicacy with which those duties and those rights have been exercised by the English nation in the case of your family, is unexampled in the history of Hindostan, and, as it has exceeded every just expectation that could have been formed in reference to past events, so ought it to inspire a proportionate degree of gratitude. -

Fort St George
8th April 1801

Wellesley
Signed Wellesley

To Abdul Khalic

I have received your letter dated the 9th March and have understood its contents. -

You

You are pleased to express your surprize at receiving no answer to your former letter on the subject of the two Servants confined in consequence of being detected in conducting a traiterous correspondence; I am concerned that you have been insensible of the delicacy of silence on my part in regard to that transaction. that you should have remindid me of these traitors being your personal Servants, and that you take a strong interest in their liberation. Having been compelled to break silence on this subject, I shall still treat it with moderation and forbearance, and I shall only request that it may not be renewed. —

I have communicated to your brother Publick Ryder the circumstances relating to the person who has been liberated from the Marshal at Seringapatam in such a manner as was due to his respectful and becoming style of this address. —

Under any possible view of the situation of the family I have not been able to discover the propriety of your interference, nor to find any justification of their liberation you have thought proper to make in your animadversions on that subject. —

Hall.

With regard to the admission of persons into the Fort Council Dallas is vested with a discretionary power which I have no doubt that he exercises with judgement and due consideration. —

I shall be happy to receive continued accounts of your welfare and happiness, but I trust that the future style of addressing yourself to me will not render that pleasure unattainable. —

Fort St. George
8th April 1801.

I have &c &c
(signed) Clive

Hon

The papers belonging to the other Boards mentioned in this Minute are entered in a separate book now recorded in the Political Department —

Comp
Jas Lam

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commencing September 1764
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directs him to restore to the Bearers a —
Woman named Shahen Banoo, Wife of Noor
ally of Arcot 501 To Commandant with Letters

enclosed

END

END

Bangalore

Estimated Longitude East 77° 44′ 30″ 5ʰ 10′ 58ˢ in Time

Observation for the Latitude

Month	Day	Object	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitude	Time	Corrections for Error & Semi Diameter: Refraction	Parallax	Semi Diameter	Zenith Distance	Declination	North Latitude
July 1801	19th	* γ Draconis	N	103° 04′ 45″	10ʰ 45′ 45ˢ	13″			38° 33′ 45″ 13	51° 38′ 42	12° 57′ 19″ 07
Ditto	17	* α Cygni	N	116° 57′ 40	10 45 24	63			31° 57′ 07 13	44° 34′ 38 36	12° 57′ 31 23
Ditto	19	* δ Sagittarii	S	101° 14′ 15	11 — 46	95			39° 29′ 09 95	26° 31 40 45	12° 57′ 29
Ditto	21st	* α Antares	S	102° 19 45	10 57 5	45	97		38° 56 22 37	25° 38′ 41 07	12° 57′ 41 10
Ditto	21	* ε Scorpionis	S	76° 28′ 45	10 57 5	1 0	74		46° 52 7 04	33° 54′ 56	12° 57′ 11 54
Ditto	21	* λ Ditto	S	80 24 50	10 57 5	1 7	6		49° 54 11 4	36° 56′ 43 28	12° 57′ 28 1
Ditto	21	* ε Sagittarii	S	85° 22′ 58	10 57 5	1 1	8		47° 25 1 6	34° 27′ 51 3	12° 57′ 10 3
Ditto	21	* δ Ditto	S	101° 13′ 50	10 57 5	46	93		39° 29 20 75	26° 31′ 40 05	12° 57′ 40 6

Results

Objects North of Zenith	Latitude North	Objects South of Zenith	Latitude North	Remarks
* γ Draconis 12° 57′ 19″ 07	* δ Sagittarii	12° 57′ 29		The Thermometer at the times of Observing stood in general at 75° and the Weather favorable
* α Cygni 12° 57′ 31 23	* α Antares	12° 57′ 41 10		
	* ε Scorpionis	12° 57′ 11 54		
	* λ Ditto	12° 57′ 28 1		
	* ε Sagittarii	12° 57′ 10 3		
	* δ Ditto	12° 57′ 40 6		

Conclusion

Latitude by means of the Observation { North of Zenith 12° 57′ 25 13 " N
South of Zenith 12° 57′ 26 5 " S

Just Mean Latitude North 12° 57′ 26 1

Bangalore

North Latitude by Observation 12° 57′ 25″ 8

East Longitude by Account 77° 44′ 30″ 5h 10m 58s in Time

Observations for ascertaining the Time

1800	Day	Object	Character	Time by Chronometer	Altitude Double Distance	Name & No of Instrument	Error of Instrument	Declination	Equation of Time	Watch fast of Mean Time	Chronometer gained in Interval	Interval	Daily rate
				h m s	° ′ ″		″	° ′ ″	m s	h m s	h m s	h m	s
April	23	Suns L.L.	⊙	21. 31. 17.9	108. 6. 21. 0	on 33. 30 / off 29. 20	4 5	19. 46. 17.7	1. 54. 99	Slow 1. 19. 57			
	27	Ditto	⊙	21. 03. 01.3	94. 46. 57.2	on 33. 42. 5 / off 19. 21. 35	2. 23.5	14. 22. 19.8	2. 45. 48	Fast 22. 8	12.37	119. 516	8.5
	29	Ditto	⊙	21. 39. 41.1	112. 25. 50	on 33. 18. 5 / off 29. 21. 35	1. 58.5	14. 41. 20.5	2. 54. 27	42. 99	62.46	144. 922	10.4
	30	Ditto	⊙	20. 51. 42.	89. 25. 18.3	on 33. 18. 5 / off 29. 21. 35	1. 58.5	14. 59. 04.9	3. 02. 21	34. 25	53.62	167. 325	7.71
May	2	Ditto	⊙	21. 15. 31.7	100. 52. 45	on 34. 10 / off 28. 30	2. 50	15. 35. 27.7	3. 17. 01	1. 08. 91	80.48	215. 714	9.23
	3	Ditto	⊙	20. 47. 41.5	87. 29. 37.5	on 34. 20 / off 28. 20	3.	15. 52. 37.82	3. 23. 58	1. 11.	90.57	239. 248	9.08
	4	Ditto	⊙	21. 00. 55.2	93. 51. 41.2	on 34. 10 / off 28. 30	2. 50	16. 10. 06.6	3. 29. 7	1. 17. 17	97.04	263. 466	8.83
	5	Ditto	⊙	20. 55. 31.2	91. 16. 47.2	on 34. 18. 5 / off 28. 22. 55	2. 58.5	16. 27. 06.4	3. 35. 14	1. 24. 51	104.08	287. 374	8.69
	6	Ditto	⊙	21. 10. 40	98. 30. 37.6	on 34. 05. 5 / off 28. 34. 55	2. 45.5	16. 44. 04.7	3. 40. 21	1. 33. 38	132.95	311. 624	8.69
April	30	Ditto	⊙	20. 51. 42	89. 25. 43.3	on 33. 18. 5 / off 29. 21. 35	1. 58.5	14. 59. 04.9	3. 02. 21	34. 25			
May	6	Ditto	⊙	21 10. 40	98. 30. 36.6	on 34. 05. 5 / off 28. 34. 55	2. 45.5	16. 44. 04.7	3. 40. 21	1. 33. 38	59.13	144. 299	9. 3

Results

Watch gains Daily by	1st	Comparison	7. 5	Mean Time
Ditto . . Do. . . . by	2d	. . Ditto . .	10. 4	. Do
Ditto . . . Do. . . . by	3d	. . . Ditto . . .	7. 71	. . Do
Ditto . . . Do. . . . by	4th	. . Ditto . . .	9. 23	. . . Do
Ditto . . . Do. . . . by	5th	Ditto . .	9. 08	. Do
Ditto . . . Do. . . . by	6th	. . . Ditto . .	7. 83	. . . Do
Ditto . . . Do. . . . by	7th	. . Ditto . . .	8. 69	. . . Do
Ditto . . . Do. . . . by	8th	. . Ditto . . .	8. 69	. . . Do
Ditto . . . Do. . . . by	9th	. . Ditto . .	9. 33	Do
Mean Daily Gain of Watch			8. 79	of Mean Time

N.B. The above Comparisons are successively made with the first except the 9th which is a Medium Observation compared with the last

Conclusion

On 6th May at 21h. 0m. 06. 62 Watch was fast for Mean time . .	1. 33. 38
Gain in 2. 24h. Interval 9th May at 8. 99 Daily	1. 06
On May 9th Watch fast for Mean Time	1. 34. 44
Equation of Time, Deduct	3. 41. 9
On 7th May at Noon Mean Time, Watch slow for Appt. Time	2. 07. 46

Bangalore

North Latitude by Observation 12°. 57′. 25″ 8

East Longitude by Account 77°. 44′. 30″ = 5ʰ. 10ᵐ. 58ˢ in Time

Observation for the Variation of the Needle.

Month	Day	Observed Altitude	Latitude	Longitude by Account	Eliminated Time	Corr.ⁿ of the Diamond	Trued Amplitude	Magnetic Amplitude	Variation of the Compass West	Remarks
May 1800	7.	"	12°. 57′. 25″. 8	77°. 44′. 30″	5ʰ. 03ᵐ. 19ˢ	"	6°. 34′. 10″	7°. 15′. 00″	1°. 19′. 10″	Cloudy Evenings & Mornings frequented Observations for the Variation being Meridian

Conclusion

Variation of the Compass West 1°. 19′. 10″

Vellamungulum

East Longitude by Account 77° 31′ .34″ = 5ʰ 10′ 18″.26 in Time

Observation for the Latitude

Month	Day	Object	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitude	Index Correction	Corrections applied to Observed Altitudes			Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude North
						Refraction	Parallax	Semi Diam			
May 1800	9	*ε Great Bear	North	92° 12′ 00″	2′ 40″	5′ 44″	"	"	43° 36′ 44″	57° 09′ 50″	13° 06′ 35″.76

Result

Objects North of Zenith	Latitude North	Objects South of Zenith	Latitude North	Remarks
*ε Great Bear	13° 06′ 35″.76			Being only one Night here and the Sky Cloudy no more Observations could be obtained

Conclusion

North Latitude — 13° 6′ 35″

Nellamungulum

North Latitude by Observation 13. 6′ 33″

East Longitude by a Account — 77 31. 31 — 5h 10′ 18.″26 in Time

Observations for ascertaining the Time

Month & Day	Hours	Times for Chronometer	Observed Double Distance of ☉ & ☽'s Limbs & Altitude for Chron.r Instrument	Declination	Equation of Times	Watch fast for Mean Time	Gain or Losing in Interval	Interval	Daily Gain
Jan.y 1820	for 1 mn	0 — 9. 50′ 34″	77. 50 23 2	2. 40	17. 21. 20.″8	3. 49. 54	2′ 38. 59		

Result

Watch fast for Mean Time at Bangalore 7th May 1820	1. 34′. 14″
Gain of Watch in 51.″798 Hours Interval betw.n Time of Observation & 8. 9″ 20th Day	0. 19 40
Watch fast for Mean Time at Bangalore, at time of Observation	1. 53 54
2d 2d 2d 2d at Nellamungulum 2d 2d	2 38. 59
Difference of Longitude in Time	44. 5″ = 11. 11″25

Chittledroog

East Longitude by Account 76° 33′ 00″ = 5h. 6′. 12″

Observations for the Latitude

Month	Day	Objects	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitude	Index Error	Corrections applied to the observed Altitudes: Refraction	Semidiameter	Semi Diameter	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude
June 1800	5th	* ε Great Bear	N	94° 23′ 36″	2′ 55″	52′ 66″	′	′	42° 50′ 32″ 16	57° 02′ 48″ 89	14° 12′ 16″ 73
Ditto	11th	* ξ Ditto	N	96° 31′ 28″	2′ 55″	50′ 52″	′	′	41° 46′ 34″ 02	55° 58′ 57″ 08	14° 11′ 43″ 06
Ditto	14th	* η Ditto	N	107° 51′ 15″	2′ 55″	41′ 19″	′	′	36° 06′ 31″ 19	50° 18′ 50″ 51	14° 12′ 19″ 32
Ditto	14th	* γ Centaurus	S	55° 58′ 00″	2′ 55″	1′ 41″	′	″	62° 04′ 14″ 5	47° 51′ 36″ 1	14° 12′ 38″ 4

Results

Objects North of the Zenith	Latitudes North	Objects South of the Zenith	Latitudes North	Remarks
* Great Bear	14° 12′ 16″ 73	* Centaurus	14° 12′ 38″ 4	Observations were taken of these Stars on different Days which agreed very nearly
* Ditto	14° 11′ 43″ 06			
* Ditto	14° 12′ 19″ 32			

Conclusion

Latitude North by mean of Observations

North of Zenith 14° 12′ 06″ 33
South of Zenith 14° 12′ 38″ 14

Mean true Latitude North 14° 12′ 22″

Chuttledroog

North Latitude by Observation 11° 12′ 22″

East Longitude by Account 76. 33. 00 = 5. 6. 12 in Time

Observations for ascertaining the Time

Month	Day	Object			Time by Chronometer No. 3992	Observed Double Altitude	Diameter of Object Glass of Instrument	Error of Instrument	Declination	Equation of Time	Watch fast for Mean Time	Loss of Watch on Intervals	Intervals	Daily Loss
					h. m. s.	° ′ ″		′ ″	° ′ ″		h. m. s.	″	hours	
May 1800	23	Suns L.L.	⊙	−	4. 11. 22.7	61. 21. 30.2	on 34. 08. 5 / off 28. 31. 5	2. 48.5	20. 35. 09. 5	− 3. 39.3	7. 20. 35	"		
Ditto	27	Ditto	D°	−	3. 37. 51	30. 32. 00	on 34. 12 / off 28. 25	2. 52	21. 17. 56.24	3. 16.57	11. 27. 11	"		
Ditto	28	Ditto	D°	"	3. 05. 21	95. 40. 53.5	on 34. 17 / off 28. 23	2. 57	21. 27. 37. 6	3. 09.24	11. 24. 29	" 2.85	23.459	2. 91
Ditto	30	Ditto	D°	"	3. 42. 15. 6	78. 36. 52 2	on 34. 26 / off 28. 14	3. 6	21. 46. 33. 9	2. 54. 52	11. 19. 98	" 7.16	72.075	2. 38
Ditto	31	Ditto	D°	"	4. 9. 16. 6	65. 41. 26	on 33. 24 / off 29.	2. 12	21. 55. 27.96	2. 46. 21	13. 19. 73	"	"	"
June	1	Ditto	D°	.	4. 20. 16	60. 41. 15.34	on 34. 20 / off 28. 30	2. 55	22. 03. 53.3	2. 37. 9	13. 17. 75	. 1.98	24 183	1. 96
Ditto	5	Ditto	D°	"	4. 06. 17 5	67. 32. 48 7	on 34. 28 / off 28. 30	2. 59	22. 33. 31.	1. 59.59	13. 20. 43	Gain - 7	120. 283	× . 13
Ditto	11	Ditto	D°	.	20. 53. 51	14. 15. 21. 2	on 35. 50 / off 28. 43	2. 31	23. 08. 57	" 44. 7	13. 08. 65	Loss 11.08	281. 079	— . 94
Ditto	25	Ditto	D°	"	3. 19. 35.3	90. 37. 45.3	on 34. 34 / off 28. 30	3. 02	23. 25. 10. 5	2. 05 36	12. 52. 02	" 27.71	599. 312	1.1
Ditto	26	Ditto	D°	"	3. 45. 09. 7	79. 00. 59. 5	on 33. 56 / off 29. 10	2. 23	23. 23. 21	2. 18. 45	12. 54. 17	" 24.53	623. 909	0.94

Results

		Watch N° 3799 Daily Slow	Daily Gain
By 1st Comparison		2. 61	"
By 2d	Do	2. 38	"
By 3d	Do	1. 96	"
By 4th	Do	.	0. 13
By 5th	Do	0. 94	"
By 6th	Do	1. 1	"
By 7th	Do	00. 94	"
		10. 23	× 0. 13
		0. 13	
	Sum of Rates	10. 1	
	Mean Daily Slow of Watch	1. 44	
	Mean Daily Gain of Do at Bangalore	8. 99	
	Sum of Rates	7. 55	
	Daily Gain of Watch by the Mean	3. 77	

Watch fast for Mean Time at Chittledroog 23d May at 4h. 4′. 10″. 35 . . . . . 1h. 20″. 35

Ditto Do Do at Bangalore 7th Do 1. 34. 44

Gain in 33h. 06′ hours Interval of Observations at 3″.77 Daily = 53. 10

Watch fast at Bangalore at time of Observation . . . . . 2h. 27′. 54″

Difference of Longitude West in Time . . . . . 4h. 52′. 31″ = 1°. 13′. 12″

N.B. Any Accident happened to the Chronometer on the 26th June so as rendered it unfit for deducing the difference of Longitudes of Places after that date. ——

Hurryhur

North Latitude by Account 14° 30′ 00″
East Longitude by Ditto 75. 57′ 33″ = 5h 3m 50s Time

Observations for the Latitude by equal Altitudes

Month	Day	Objects	Observed Double Altitudes	Index Error	Times by Watch: Forenoon	Times by Watch: Afternoon	Corrections Applied to Altitudes: Refn	Corrn for SD	Corrn for SD	Elapsed Time	Time from Noon	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude
July 1800	7	Suns L L	115° 28′ 40″	2′ 40″	9h 39′ 42″	2h 21′ 40″	57″ 57	6″ 4	15 47	4h 22′ 01″	2h 11′ 005″	1° 07′	045	22° 38′ 27″
Ditto	7	Ditto	112 18 15	2 50	10. 14 42	2. 06. 43	57 75	4	15 47	3 52 01	1. 56. 005.	8 02	04	22. 38 27

Latitude
14° 31′ 225
14 30 23

Months	Day	Objects	Sides of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitudes	Index Error	Corrections Applied to Meridian Altitudes: Refn	Corrn for SD	Corrn for SD	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitudes
July 1800.	6	* Antares	S	99° 08′ 00″	2′ 45″	1′ 48″ 4			40° 29′ 109″	25° 58′ 31″	14° 30′ 39″ 2
August	3	* a Lyrae	S	119. 55. 20	2 50	33. 06	"	"	30. 04 18 06	44. 34 24 46	14. 30. 06 4
September	17	* a Lyrae	S	55. 18. 15	3 8	1′ 48″ 51	"	"	12. 24 15. 01	47 54 55 54	14. 29. 17 47
Ditto	27	* a Lyrae	S.	119. 54 30	2. 25	33. 01			30. 04. 49 33	44. 34. 26. 75	14. 29. 27 42

Results

Objects Nor. of the Zenith	Latitude North	Objects Southing the Zenith	Latitudes North	Remarks
		* Antares	14° 30′ 39″ 2	This was the Mornoon Observation & Heavy unfavorable for observing
"	"	* a Lyrae	14. 30 06. 4	
"	"	* a Lyrae	14 29. 17 47	
"	"	* a Lyrae	14. 29. 37 42	

Conclusion

Latitude North by Mean of Observations
True Latitude North by the Mean

South of Zenith 14° 29′ 55″ 1
Equal Altitudes 14. 30. 52
14° 30′ 23

Anagee

East Longitude by Account 76° 15′ 30″

Observations for the Latitude

Month	Day	Object	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitudes	Error of Instrument	Corrections of Add to Obtain the Altitude: Refr	+ or −	S.D.	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude
October 1801	12	* Canopus	S.	15° 59′ 15″	3′ 02″	2′ 14″ 2	″	″	67° 04′ 07″ 7	52° 35′ 32″ 7	14° 28′ 35″
Ditto	13	* β Cassiopeæ	N	92° 55′ 45″	3′ 02	54″ 1	″	″	43° 34′ 32″ 6	58° 03′ 12″ 7	14° 28′ 40″ 1
Ditto	14	* Sirius	S	118° 13′ 15″	3′ 02	33″ 92	″	″	30° 55′ 27″ 42	16° 27′ 7″ 22	14° 28′ 20″ 22
Ditto	6th	* Fomalhaut	S	39° 48′ 10″	3′ 02	57″ 24	″	″	45° 08′ 23″ 64	30° 40′ 20″ 95	14° 28′ 02″ 69

Results

Objects North of the Zenith	Latitude North	Objects South of the Zenith	Latitude North	Remarks
	° ′ ″	* Canopus	14° 28′ 35″	
* β Cassiopeæ	14° 28′ 40″ 1	* Sirius	14° 28′ 20″ 22	
		* Fomalhaut	14° 28′ 02″ 69	

Conclusion

Latitude by Mean of the Observations . . . { North of Zenith 14° 28′ 40″ N. / South of Zenith 14° 28′ 19″ N

True Mean Latitude North . . . . 14° 28′ 29″

Concupa-Droog

East Longitude by Account 76. 29. 20 = 5h. 5. 57

Observations for the Latitude

Month	Day	Objects	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitude	Error of Instrument	Corrections applied to Observed Altitudes: Refn	Par.x	S.D.	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude
November 1820	4	* β Cassiopea	N.	93. 05. 10	3_ .	539	"		43. 29. 48. 9	58. 03. 15 3	14. 33. 26 4
Ditto	5	Suns L.L.	S	119. 05. 50	3_ .	33.48	4	16.11.9	30 . 42. 52. 54	15. 39. 10 4	14. 33. 42. 1
Ditto	11	* α Perseus	N	110. 52. 45	3_ .	39. 14	.	—	34. 35. 46. 64	49. 08. 29. 26	14. 32. 42. 6
Ditto	11	* Sirius	S	118. 01. 30	3_	33.99	"	—	30. 59. 46. 99	16. 27. 07. 65	14 " 32 " 41 34
Ditto	12	Suns L.L	S	115. 02 45	3_	36 1	45	16.13.55	32. 14. 25 57	17. 40. 36. 4	14. 33. 49 17
Ditto	12	* Canopus	S	45 51. 15	3_ .	2.44.6	.	"	67. 08. 07 1	52. 35. 32 84	14. 32 34. 26
Ditto	12	* Gr.t Dog	S	98. 46. 45	3_	47.64	.	.	40. 38 56 14	26. 05. 15. 25	14. 33. 40 89

Result

Objects North of the Zenith	Latitude North	Objects South of the Zenith	Latitude North	Remarks
* β Cassiopea	14 " 32 . 26 " 1	⊙ Sun	14 . 33 " 42. 1	
* α Perseus	14. 32 . 42 6	* Sirius	14 . 32 . 41. 34	
		⊙ Sun	14 " 33 . 49 17	
		* Canopus	14 . 32. 34 26	
		* Gr.t Dog	14 . 33. 40. 89	

Conclusion

Latitude by Mean of the Observation.

Mean true Latitude North

North of the Zenith 14 " 33 ' 04 N.

South of the Zenith 14. 33. 17 5 N

14 . 33. 10

Modkalmaxo

East Longitude by Account . . . 76° 55′ 90″ = 5h 7′ 41″ in Time

Observations for the Latitude

Month	Day	Object	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitude	Hour of Observation	Corrections applicable to Objects Altitudes: Refr.	Semid.	Semi Diamet.	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude
November 1800	23	Suns L.L.	S.	109° 32′ 15″	12h 10′	40″.34	5′	16″.55	35° 14′ 47″. 34	20° 20′ 28″	14° 43′ 49″.34
Ditto	25	Ditto	S.	108° 43′ 45″	12h 10′	40″. 75	5′	16″.55	35° 28′ 32″. 15	20° 44′. 50	14° 43′ 42″. 15

Result

Objects North of the Zenith	Latitude North	Objects South of the Zenith	Latitude North	Remarks
"	"	Sun	14h 43′ 49″.34	Middle Day a Considerable Ship but at Night hazy & unfavorable to Observing
"	"	Ditto	14h 43′ 42″. 15	

Conclusion

Latitude North by the Mean 14h 43′ 45″

Goodicottah

East Longitude by Account 76° 45′ 00″ = 5h 1m ins Time

Observations for the Latitude

Month	Day	Object	Side of Zenith	Observed double Meridian Altitude	Error of Sextant	Corrections applied to Observed Altitudes: Refn.	Corrn.	Sd.	Zenith Distance	Declinations	Latitude
November 1800	30	* α Cassiopeæ	N.	98° 59′ 45″	2′ 02.5	1′ 52	"	"	40° 36′ 57″ 42	55° 26′ 42″ 65	14° 49′ 45″ 23
Ditto	30	* β Cassiopeæ	N.	93 46 30	2 02.5	53 12	"	"	43 13 39 72	58 03 15 77	14 49 36
Ditto	30	Sun's L.L.	S.	106 42 50	2 02.5	42 5	5	16 16 45	36 28 55 45	21 39 00 14	14 49 55 31

Results

Objects North of the Zenith	Latitude North	Objects South of the Zenith	Latitude North	Remarks
* α Cassiopeæ	14° 49′ 45″ 23	Sun	14° 49′ 55″ 31	
* β Cassiopeæ	14 49 36			

Conclusion

Latitude North by mean of Observations . . . . { North of Zenith . . . 14° 49′ 40″ 6 / South of Zenith . . . 14 49 55 }

True Mean Latitude North 14 49 47

Devasamudrum

East Longitude by Account . . . . 76° 55′ 20″ = 5h 7m. 58s in Time

Observation for the Latitude

Month	Day	Objects	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitude	Error of Instruments	Corrections applied to Observed Altitudes: Refraction	Parallax	Semi Diameter	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude
December 1800	7	Suns L.L.	S	104° 41′ 36″	12″. 35	13″. 76	5″. 79	16′ 17″. 1	37° 24′ 49′. 67	22° 37′ 15′. 8	14° 52′ 33. 87
Ditto	8	Ditto	S	104° 28′ 36	12. 375	13. 87	5. 9	16. 17. 9	37° 36′ 21. 87	22° 43′ 51.	14° 52′. 30. 87
Ditto	9	Ditto	S	104° 16′ 55	12. 37	13. 97	6	16. 12.	37° 42′ 10. 97	22° 49′. 30. 24	14° 52′ 40. 73
Ditto	10	Ditto	S.	105° 05′	44. 39	44. 12	6.	16. 12. 1	37° 48′. 09. 52	22° 55. 41. 2	14° 52′. 28. 3

Result

Objects North of the Zenith	Latitude	Objects South of the Zenith	Latitude	Remarks
"	"	Sun	14° 52′ 33″. 87	The Weather at Noon was very fa-
"	"	Ditto	14° 52′. 30. 87	vorable, but too Cloudy at night
"	"	Ditto	14° 52′. 40. 73	for observations of the Stars —
"	"	Ditto	14° 52′. 28. 3	

Conclusion

Latitude North by the mean 14° 52′. 33

Comply on the Banks of the Toombodra

East Longitude by Account 76° 30' = 5h 6m 26s in Time

Observation for the Latitude

Month	Day	Object	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Altitude	Error of Obs. Minutes	Corrections Applied to Observed Altitudes: Refraction	Parallax	Semi Diameter	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude
January 1800	11	Suns L L	S	105° 06' 50"	12.11	13.56	5.58	16.12.5	37° 17' 44' 55.	21° 52' 26" 5	15° 25' 18"

Conclusion

North Latitude . . 15° 25' 18" —

11

Musgeed near East Gate of the Ruins of
Beejanagur near Camlapore
East Longitude by Account 76° 15' = 5h 1m 1/5 in Time

Observations for the Latitude

Month	Day	Object	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitude	Error of Sextant	Corrections applied to Observed Altitudes: Refn	Corrn	Semi Diamr	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude
January 1800	14	Sun's L.L.	S	106° 17' 15"	12' 45"	42' 02"	5"	16' 12" 33	36° 41' 48" 19	21° 22' 45" 6	15° 19' 02" 49
Ditto	15	Ditto	S	106° 38' 36"	12' 45"	42' 58"	5"	16' 12" 7	36° 31' 29" 38	21° 12' 01" 6	15° 19' 21" 78

Conclusion

North Latitude by the Mean 15° 19' 12"

Observation of the Variation of the Needle.

Place	Month	Day	Latitude	Longitude by Account	Estimated Time	Error of Instrument	True Amplitude	Magnetic Amplitude	Variation of the Compass	Remarks
Hurrychurro	October 1800	8th	14° 30′ 26″	75° 57′ 33	h m s 5 18 07	"	S 33° 54′ 18.5E	S 32° 00′ 40 M	1° 53′ 38 East	Open Country
Concumpar	November 1800	11th	14° 33′ 10	76° 29′ 20	5 13 50	"	S 31° 56′ 20 M	S 29° 45′ " M	2° 11′ 20 East	Hilly
Mulkalmaroo	Ditto	27th	14° 43′ 45	76° 55′ 20	6 47 02	"	S 68° 03′ 49 E	S 66° 50′ 30 E	1° 13′ 19′ West	Surrounded by Rocky hills which might affect the Needle

Conclusion

Variation of the Compass at Hurrychurro . . . . . 1° 53′ 38 East
Do: Do: . . . . at Caracuppa . . . . . 2° 11′ 20 Ditto
Do: Do: . . . . at Mulkalmaroo . . . . . 1° 13′ 19 West

Sera

North Places of Fort — East Longitude by Account

Observations for the Latitude

Month	Day	Object	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian Altitude	Error of Instrument	Corrections applied to Observed Altitudes: Refr.	Semidiy	Semidiy Parallax	Zenith Distance	Declination	North Latitude
				° ′ ″	′ ″	′	″	′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″	° ′ ″
November 1801	19th	Sun's L.L.	S.	113. 10. 10	. 15	. 3742	5	16.14.8	33. 9. 5 12	19. 23. 50	13. 45. 15. 12
December 1801	1st	Ditto	S.	108. 24. 52	. 21	. 408	5	16.16.8	35. 21. 426	21. 40. 31. 31	13. 45. 11. 18

Result

Objects North of Zenith	Latitude	Objects South of Zenith	Latitudes	Remarks
"		Sun	° 13. 45 ′ 15. 12.	
"		Ditto	13. 45. 11. 18.	

Conclusion

Mean Latitude North. . 13°. 45′. 13″.

Real Balapore

East Longitude by Account

Observation for the Latitude

Month	Day	Objects	Side of Zenith	Observed Double Meridian altitude	Error of Instrument	Corrections applied to Observed Altitudes: Refraction	Semi Diameter	Zenith Distance	Declination	Latitude North
December 1801	11th	Lyra's ☌	S.	109° 51′ 45″	+ 2′ 15″	− 42′ 13″	+ 16′ 18″	38° 18′ 15″	22° 59′ 15″	13° 18′ 28″

Result.

Objects North of Zenith	Latitude	Objects South of Zenith	Latitude	Remarks
"	"	Sun	13° 18′ 28″	Here being only one Observation obtained Mr. is not much chance to be made on it

Conclusion.

Latitude North 13° 18′ 28″

Observations for the Variation of the Needle

Place	Month	Day	Latitude	Longitude by Account	Eliminated Time		True Amplitude	Magnetic Amplitude	Variation of the Compass	Remarks
Sora	October 1821	11th.	13° 45. 13"	76. 31 10	5h 56' 44"	W	21. 40. 9	21. 7. 49	0. 32. 20 East	The Magnetic Amplitudes differ, as given the Needles not being of the same Length, the Variation, will vary with them the Observations agreed.
Great Balasore	December 1821	31st.	13. 11. 28	77. 22. "	5 5		66. 13 8	64. 2. 49	1. 10. 19 East	

Conclusion

Variation of the Needle at Sora 0°. 32'. 20" East

Ditto &c. at Balasore 1°. 10". 19 ditto

END

END

CLIVE MS.

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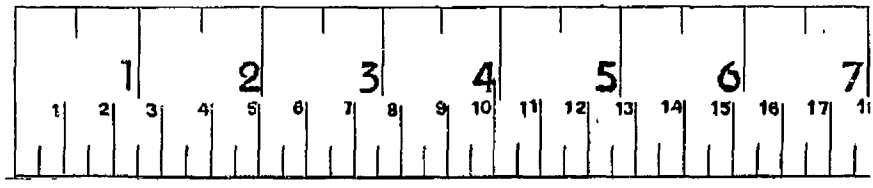

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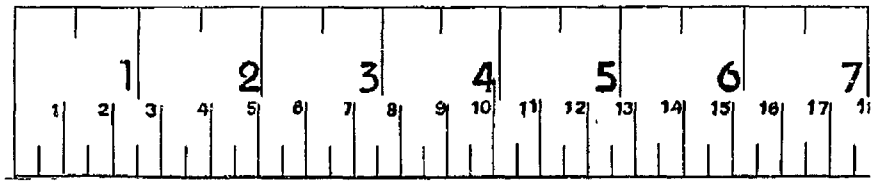

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Mysore Survey B N° 1803

Memoir

of the Survey of the Boundary

&c. Northern Districts

of

Mysore

in 1800 and 1801.

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B

Memoir

Of the Operations & Method followed in carrying on the Survey of the Boundary & Northern Provinces of the Mysore Dominions & of the Series of Triangles carried on for that purpose; on which is founded the Geometrical Construction of the Charts of the Survey executed in 1800 & 1801

Survey commenced 1800

1 The the Survey of Mysore was instituted on September 1799. several concurring circumstances already stated, exclusive of necessary Preparations, delayed for a time the immediate commencement of its Execution, the this Interval was occupied in Arrangements & Investigations that were equally necessary & afterwards found extremely useful in facilitating the Progress of the Field Operations commenced early in 1800

March 16

2 The progress of these measures, the Operations of the Survey ors sent into the more Southerly & Easterly parts, previous to the commencement of the Northern Work, & the results of their labors in the Survey of several of those Districts; the journey to the Northern Frontier (1400 Miles from the Roadway) productive of a Survey of the Roads, of the Mharatta Boundary from Honelly on the Borders of Bednore along the course of the Toongabadra Easterly; of the complete Districts of Sherry pur & Kotah. Memoirs of several Districts, Plans of Forts &c being already detailed in the Report of 31st October 1800, renders it unnecessary to revert to the Early Part of the Work, further than to notice its connexion with the Continuation of its Progress / the completion of a considerable Portion of the detailed Survey of the Pargunnahs of Mysore with the Northern & Eastern Line of Boundary established by the Partition

June 30

Progress Reported 31 October

3 As some Notice of the measures adopted in those operations & of the causes that concurred to retard its Progress, under circumstances often embarrassing, from adverse Seasons & inconveniences chiefly incidental to a rugged Country, distant from any resources,

Further Progress to be detailed

c

V

I but recently reduced, under our influence, may be of some advantage in facilitating (by the experience hence derived) future pursuits of a similar Nature, the following Details are submitted more at length from the View of elucidating by Proofs & authenticating its Operations, than from any wish of enhancing its merit by dwelling on difficulties that however sensibly felt at the time may sometimes be expected in conducting Extensive Operations to a satisfactory termination.

Reasons for extending a Series of Triangles from the Northward

4. The the circumstances at setting out, the Scarcity of even common Instruments most of those consisting of what were already used for some years on Field Service, the disturbed State of the Frontier, & the advanced Season before we could reach it, were not favorable to a previous Examination of the leading Features of the Country, which is always requisite for establishing the Bases of an Extensive Survey, & tho' the attention required to an early Investigation of the New Frontier as a Primary Object, did not admit of much time being dedicated to what might delay more pressing objects, it was yet conceived, agreeable to the Spirit of the Original Institution of the Survey & consistent with the Orders, as tending to accelerate the ultimate completion of the whole, to begin on a Plan of deliberate Operation to the Northward by establishing the Foundation of a Series of Triangles which extending in time to those already completed to the Southward, would connect the several parts of the Survey & facilitate the combination of the work on the Frontier with what part of the Interior Provinces it were possible to embrace at the same time, within the limits of our operations. This measure being in Concurrence with the Plan submitted, the recent Establishment of a separate Design for the purpose of more especially carrying on that Branch for more General purposes, did not forbid our Efforts to give this Work all possible accuracy, especially as the effects of the former could not be expected to extend for a considerable time to the Northern Frontier which rendered it therefore more indispensably necessary to take such measures as the Situation admitted of.

& for selecting the Ground for a Base near Sherryphur

5. In this Journey to the furthest part of the Frontier that could be conveniently reached finding it impracticable to proceed to Soonda as first proposed, the Country being frequently reconnoitred to form some Judgement of the ground most applicable to the purpose, & having now ascertained the effects of the measures proposed, for obtaining at the same time, the other

Objects

1800
July 31

Aspect of the Country on returning to Hurry hurs Ground near that place was chosen for the measurement of a fundamental Base as promiseing considerable advantage in extent of level, surrounded at convenient distances by detached hills of moderate height that by well defined objects on their Summits & their Situations were well adapted for carrying on a Series of Stations in all directions round—

Relative Situation of the several Ridges & Peaks by which the Stationary Points were ascertained from No 6 to No

6 To the Eastward & North East, towards the opening that here takes place in the extension of the Great Mass of Ridges, a number of prominent Points appeared equally fit for carrying on a Series of Triangles from their figure & situation, or by objects on their Summits, Towers, Pagodas & other Buildings, Trees or remarkable Peaks & Rocks; by which the Line of Boundary running off in that direction, (but yet unknown exact from vague information) might be determined, Battagoor ka, Londajee Hill, Guartee, Uchingydroog Chattelly goottu, Narsamalgoottu & a variety of remarkable points present themselves in this direction, these promised to be still more useful as it was not then convenient to establish Signals on the distant hills some of which were within the Nizams Districts & others of a nature so rugged & difficult as to require much time for an examination, which could be only bestowed here on the most essential points, to the Southward, South East & South West the View is more intercepted by long continued ridges running unbroken in that direction, but several remarkable Peaks are considerably elevated, & there was reason to suppose (as was afterwards verified by Survey) that in continuation they might be traced towards Chittledroog & to the Southward & Westward of the very extensive Plain which runs thro' the heart of the Country, extending beyond Seringapatam; to the Westward several remarkable Points equally fit were also observed, which were afterwards included within the Triangles, that may be extended if necessary to the furthest Western Shore of Canara at Bednore bordering on the Sea coast, to the North the Country more open & champaign, is still marked by a lower & more convenient Sets of hills by which Triangles may be carried thro' the Mharatta Provinces of Sanore, Savanur &c to the North— This Ground therefore appeared the most eligible that could be selected, as well in contemplation of future operations on any side, as in respect to the objects immediately in view, for the

Bounda ry

Boundary having been now ascertained from Honelly along the River the tracing of its windings thro' the Hurryhurry, Chittledroog, Roydroog & adjacent Districts from the result of every enquiry I received considerable difficulties from the rugged Mountainous & unwholesome nature of the Country, the Rainy Season had already set in, & the probability of the tranquillity of that Country being disturbed furnished additional motives for attempting to get over this more remote Part with promptitude from necessity as well as choice; & left no room for providing a more expensive & improved Apparatus

Investigation of the Interior Country & the Adjacent Provinces of the Nizams (now the Company's) Possessions to be executed in connexion at the same time with the Triangles & the Astronomical Points

7— Tho' every motive urged a speedy Procedure, it was necessary to advert to this favorable opportunity for obtaining the information recommended in the Institution of the work, of the nature of the Newly Acquired Provinces, as well as of those of the Nizams New Possessions adjoining, of extending the knowledge of General Geography here a Country hitherto little known, & coming in connexion with former Investigations, & of equalising the Survey of the Northern & Eastern Boundary with that of the Country behind it in detail— The results of this attempt, to combine such various objects under these disadvantages, & in an uncertain & ungenial climate now submitted, may at least shew, how far it may be followed under circumstances more favorable & admitting a more regular & undisturbed attention, which was here still necessarily granted to the Boundary as the first Object

Measurement of the Base at Hurryhur

1800 August 8 to 16

8 On these considerations a Base of Yards 4[illegible]000.3 was measured between the 13th & 16th August 1800 on the level ground adjacent to & South East of Hurryhur After examining clearing & measuring the Ground, the Details of the Operations were executed by Mr Arthur Assistant on the Survey, under my Inspection, with every precaution that our situation & limited means could apply to its accuracy, the result or mean of three measurements appear in the Table annexed No 1 (the Temperature reduced to the Standard of 80° then observed) In clearing away the ground previously marking out the line to be measured, levelling & using the Chain (which was preferred to the wooden rods provided as they are particularly liable to warp in this climate) every attention was had to minute exactness.

9 The Chain used was of English Plate Brass Wire of 16 Inch

1800

Description of the Instruments used

3/16 Inchs in diameter of 99 Links my length regulated by repeated trials of a Brass Scale of 9 333 Inches, was found to be Sat 49.92472 in length at the observed temperature of 86° the ground was laid out in 13 Stations, & on the conclusion the extremities of the Basework marked by Granite Pillars, placed 2 feet above ground with Initials, dates & distance cut on the Stones to ascertain the places.

The Theodolite used for levelling had three Spirit Levels made by Dr & Mr Watkins London & appeared to be very accurate of the kind, but was only graduated by Minutes, as the accuracy of the Triangles depends on that of the Base, every attention was paid to the placing of the Signals, Flags, Levelling Vanes & Pickets with precission on the points from which each measurement was taken & resumed —

10 This parade of a detail of what, (however interesting to those concerned,) can be only deemed a common operation with common Instruments, might be well passed, but I may be pardoned for introducing these minutiæ from a desire of inducing the attention to accuracy to be as great as the case requires or circumstances permitted

11 The Observations for the Latitude & Variation were taken here, & on other places when opportunity offered with an Excellent Sextant of 8 Inches Radius made by Mr. Standidge of London the same that was formerly used in the Series of Observations taken by my Assistant with the Nizams Forces (communicated in 1799) & an Artificial Horizon was used with a Roof of Pound Glass —

Position of Hurryhur Fort &c deduced from the Base

The Bearing by the Needle of the N Extremity of the Base from the S at N was then taken by the Theodolite & found to be N° 5. 45 E the bearing of Hurryhur Fort N E Cavalier from N 273. 40 . or N 86° 20 . W distant Sat 7316 the Variation being W 53. 58 deducted the true bearing is N 84. 26. 22 W

July August & September

The Latitude of Hurryhur taken near the Fort by a mean of several Observations of the Sun & Stars South of Zenith (See Table N° 2) was found to be N L 14 36 23 For the abstract &c See Tables of the Computations & Plans of the Triangles accompanying —

Aug 16 12 From the Extremities of the Base & the N E Cavalier of Hurryhur Fort the distance & bearing of the nearest Hills of Bat ta Gobba & Trance Potter were first ascertained (See Tr N° 3)

Do 25 On the Summit of the former, on a Mahomedan Tomb whitened & very conspicuous at a distance, whereon the Instrument was placed,

V of Battagootta & Tranegootta

Do 26

Do 28 On the Summit of the latter Hill, near the Fort of Trance beyond the Tombadra

From the Triangle formed by Hurryhur, Tuckt Betta Gotta, & Chance hill on the Mahratta side

Combodra & within the Mharatta Territory, on a Pagoda also distinguished by its white colour; on its terrace close to the Spire another Station was assigned: On returning this triangle by bearings from the other Stations, the Spire, being the most conspicuous object was taken, but the difference between its Centre & the plane of the Theodolite (about 6 feet) is too small to make any sensible difference: this difference however, (but extending more in extent) is applicable to most of the Stations afterwards & may account for that of the sides of some of the Triangles, for having no other means of establishing them than by bearings of the most conspicuous objects seen at various distances, in several it was found the Instrument could not be placed on the precise point observed, a difference more or less sensible thence arises, impossible to be provided against without much loss of time, by previous examination, establishing signals, flags &c but the effect upon the whole is inconsiderable (as will appear at the close) & falling on different sides, the mean may be esteemed correct the distance from Chanegootta to Battagoottas (Tr No 4) was then found to be 51090 Feet or 17030 Yards which may be considered as the Fundamental Base from whence this Series of Triangles is computed in Yards to Ballapore where another Base was measured & thence to Bangalore Flag Staff uniting with the Triangles of the Southern Survey—

The Fundamental Base from Chanegootta to Battagootta 17030 Yards

October

Progress of the Extended Stage of the Triangles from last Sine

13. From these Stations the direction & distance of Condagegoottas, Saartee, Kalticullgoottas, Narsimalleegoottas, Nilhungydroog &c &c were determined in succession, but the two last being situated beyond the Boundary within the Nizam's New Possessions, with whose Managers in the absence of their Principal at no communication sufficient to procure access into their Hill Forts could yet be established, no Station could at this time be taken at either of these points, an inconvenience that was removed by my Journey thither in December 1801 Tr No 1. 3. 7 &c &c

October 12 14 17 18 19 20

14— Anuyee, Chattellegoottas, the three Stations at the North Extremity of Canasopa ridge, (Doodgoottas, near Nadden hully & Tanenaulls) were next ascertained in succession, various other distant remarkable Points Peaks &c were taken on the lofty ridges now opening to our view towards the North, several of these not yet introduced into this Series may afterwards serve to extend the Work into the Country of Harponelly, & beyond the

carried round the Anuyee and

Canoopa Purgunnahs

the Toombodra in that direction, we then turned up to Canoopa about the end of October where the various calls of the Survey following the Communications made of the General Progress detained us till the 14th November—

Nov. 14

Investigations at Canoopa

15— The Latitude of Canoopa was many time determined & the information then acquired of the nature of the Country & windings of the Boundary through it, made it necessary at this time to go into a minute Investigation of its Divisions. It was found that the adjacent Districts of Marcellinooroo, Dodicotta &c might with Equal facility at the same time be surveyed by dividing our party occasionally, the Boundary turning North separates Jorremulla from Dodicotta & enters among a wild Country composed of several ridges of Mountains, for the first time was presented to our view the interior prospect of the lofty Mountainous Pomargoodda running in a continued Ridge from S.S.E to N.N.W towards the Toombodra about 30 Miles; but with numerous broken ridges of granite Mountains interposed between us, that presented any attempt of carrying the Series of Triangles round at the same time in connexion with the Progress of the Boundary; I was thus forced to grope my way in this wilderness composed of the wildest combinations of naked rocks & rugged hills (separated by unpractisable Jungles) whose aspects were constantly varying, or their view intercepted by new points & peaks, presented so frequently & so different in their appearance, that repeated journeys were necessary to select & define Points, that after much labor on the ground were sometimes necessarily changed for more convenient Stations. These with other inconveniences very much tended to prolong our first essays in exploring the Country—

Proposed Extension of the Survey into the N.E Districts of Marcellinooroo &c

Difficulties in selecting & fixing Stations in the Mountainous Country—

16 From Canoopa it was expected to be able to distinguish Chittledroog; but the Commanding Officer hoisted a Signal at my request on a fixed time, a distinct view was intercepted, or rendered doubtful by the intervening hills, which induced me to proceed further

October 20

Journey to Jer a Station on Jerreshwar

South to the nearest & most conspicuous of these, Jerreshwar distinguished from afar by a sharp Peak, gradually tapering upwards to a great height, from a long green ridge easily recognised from its Position on all sides; which renders it a very useful Primary Station from the ruins of a small Temple on its Summit, which suited the purpose admirably (as its diameter is so small as not to require the use of any flag) we took a Station that was afterwards found very useful in connecting the Great Points of Neilgherry, Coimbatore & Trichinopoly (No 3134 & No 2462)—

Nov. 16

17 Independant

17 Independent of these Stations on the most favorable Points, on this Survey, the Boundary had been hitherto traced thro' all its windings over every Kind of Ground & the Districts adjacent Surveyed in detail; this was effected by the Surveyors spreading in diverging Parallels & Centering with my Progress, as occasion required; from Jonsoopa the Jerremulla District stretches to the Southward;

Surveying Parties spread to Survey the Country on detail at the same time

& round the Jerremulla Limits

Nov. 20

Mr. Arthur was sent to Survey its Boundary round, with directions to join at Murcullmooroo when we again united our work & proceeded by different routes to Joodicottaa; From the Stations on the highest Points of these Two Droogs, established with some difficulty from the nature of the Ascent & the ruinous state of the works that crown them, the Angles made by some of the Northern Points were obtained tho' not so numerous nor satisfactory on the former, as the Hills, crowding so much upon the view, are distinguished with much difficulty that much time (more than could be well spared in our Situation) was necessary to reconnoitre this wild assemblage of lofty mountains & bare rocks: to the North of Joodicotta particularly, the ridges thicken so much that a Journey were necessary for this express purpose; the View to the Eastward was also obscured by the height & roughness of the Granite ridges dividing Murcullmooroo from Raidroog (which tho' only 7 Miles distant, are with difficulty distinguished from each other, by some remarkable points of Buildings on their Summits —

join at Murcullmooroo

20

separately by different routes against join at Joodicotta

28

& thence to Devasamoodrum & Raidroog

30

This being effected & the Triangles established to the Eastward of this ridge by Stations at Raidroog, Murcullmooroo & Timmapulgootta, the Prospect for a considerable extent to the Eastward promised greater facility to the Survey when returned round the North Extremity of the Mysore Dominions into that Quarter

Va. Station fixed thereon to finishing the Series clear to the Eastward of the Ridge.

Dec. 1

18 But upon that previous Enquiry which it had been found necessary & extremely useful to institute for the progress of this Work, of the Extent, Limits & Divisions of the Districts, it now appeared that the Northern Boundary of Joodicotta, which we hoped to have Signed round as the most Extreme Point of Mysore, runs out much further than was expected in a Northerly direction towards Wood & Anteapore, adjoining to the Kharlatta District of Soondoor, situated among the reputed unwholesome hills of Connaporta which became necessary to be examined, both to determine the Limits & to ascertain the Portion of Joodicotta recently transferred to the Nizam, before the Cessions.

The Joodicotta Pergunnah being found to run considerably to the Northward of the other Districts & adjacent to the Kharlatta District of Soondoor and Part of it lately added rendered it necessary to extend the Survey round these Mountains

19 The ready cooperation & assistance of the Mysore Manage-

ment

ment paid hitherto given such facility to the Investigations that preceded or followed the progress of the Work, as left no apprehension of want of support in its Conclusion: but the Intermixture of Boundaries in this Quarter (ever productive of disputes) the recent Exchange of part of the Goodicotta Districts, the late change in the Management by the Poison of the Nizams New Acquisitions & the probability of delay if not opposition, to our penetrating into Soondoor from the Mahratta Jaghuerdars; as well as the unsettled State of the Country required the arrangement of some Plan by which every prospect of delay might be averted, & every useful object obtained in the least possible time; this could be only effected by dividing our party & Surveying separately round both Sides of this extensive Mountainous Region, to some convenient point of meeting on the Toombodra, by means of the best Series of Stations that could be obtained; as the State of the Country & the Season would render any other attempt to carry these across the ridge imprudent if not impracticable: tho I still hoped in the course of the Journey that I might be able to penetrate into the Valley of Soondoor & obtain Access to some of the Points on the Table Land which we had sometimes in view & which encouraged the expectation of favorable Stations—

Design of carrying these Triangles across these Hills found impracticable at this time.

A Circuitous Survey round the Ridges & Districts extending to the Toombodra proposed as the next Expedient

20— To give an idea of the Nature of the Country which rendered this circuitous Survey expedient, it will be necessary to observe that the hills which run lengthwise, along the Centre of the Ballaghaat in long continued ridges, but generally parallel with valleys more or less extensive between them, here assume a more irregular aspect & branch out in broader Masses of less comparative extent tho' of equal height composed frequently of Naked Granite with little Soil or Herbage— About Bodroog these hills are particularly naked, but more broken & separated in detached Groupe running N.W. for 22 Miles behind Goodicotta, whence other & high er Ridges unite in a more connected mass & lofty elevated ridges appearing (from its regular Outline & more verdant appearance) to be of a different composition; these run on parallel ridges for 33 Miles further to the Toombodra beyond which the Main is seen in detached hills running further in that direction N.N.W towards Dummall & while parallel Granite ridges not far off to the right run in the same direction to Chiagoonty, Chiragerry &c in a Chain of insulated Piles of Rocks & Hills, the least capable of connecting a Series of Triangles I have any where seen— In the united Country the North Extremity of the Mysore Provinces terminates

Direction of the Ridges of Canara Goodicotta &c Mountains

extending from Raidroog to the Toombadra at Basapet

** It is said that a Soondoor was the Sandal Sagheere of Timmoojee Purpudda the Ancestor of Hindoo Rowe & Morarow Ghorpurry which may probably account for the partiality that family shewed to this wild Region, which appears to have been included in the Mahratta Usurpations in the Lyden made by Tippoo to the Mahratta States for the sake of the Family of Gorpudda who expected Establishment in the Carnatic as noticed in the Papers regarding Gooty &c.*

nabs on the District of Goodicotta forming the District of Soondoor situated in the Narrow deep Vallies between these Double parallel ridges of Amangoodda which are seen at a considerable distance resembling to the Form of a Table land.

Situation of Soondoor rendered the Extension of the Survey more necessary

21 The Situation of this District, by whatever chance it comes to be the only Mharatta Dependency on this side of the Tombodra (except a few straggling Villages on the Adoni & Harponelly Districts) seemed to warrant an attempt to ascertain the extent of this Tract, exclusive of its connexion with one part of the Survey particularly recommended to attention, & the general utility of connecting these Surveys with the results pressing from the Marches on the Doaab, & the probability that the New Polygons might require some time hence a particular inspection.

Dec. 11th

Nearly the Whole Outward Boundary the Triangles & Inferior Survey of the adjacent Districts extended from Harponelly to Peria Vallies time

22 By the beginning of December every object of the Survey was completed from Harponelly to the furthest Extremity of Mysore North, excepting Goodicotta & after carrying on the Series of Angles to Jetting Rasnussagar & the Foot of Peria beyond the Boundary, where Mr Arthur parted to carry on the Survey of the remaining part of the Boundary between Goodicotta & Harponelly to its Termination at the N.W. side of the Ridge, whence he was to join my operations from the other side.

Dec. 13

Attempt to fix a Station on Boguldaweill.

23. At this time I attempted to establish a Station on the Summit of Boguldaweill, a remarkable lofty peaked Mountain between Hurgul & Ballary, seen from Nuddidull Chittledroog & several of the Southern Stations, & from its superior height & sharp well defined point presenting an excellent Station for connecting the Triangles across this rugged Country, but I was disappointed at this time by the great Height & steep ascent, the 2 afterwards effected this purpose. The Journey in the Valley which separates Soondoor from the Ballary Ridge, extending to Sunderpore clearly evinced the difficulty of carrying on the Series; the Extent of that District, at least of the Mountains enclosing it, was however ascertained & a cursory Survey of the Country round Nyken to Anagoondy & Gunjaodda, new our further progress for the present on the General Objects of the Survey was first suspended by the illness of Mr Arthur the Assistant prepared to cooperate on the other side & soon after by that of the greater part of our Party, so much with the Mharatta Jaghierdar's seeming to permit any access into the Valley rendered ineffectual for this time all attempts to carry on the

Dec. 14 Do 15 Do 16

Surveys, Survey thro' the Vallies separating the Sides of Amangoodda to Canoopa & Anagoondy evince the difficulty of extending this Survey across the Ridge

Design of the Operations further interrupted by the illness of the Assist. and for the W. Side & strong objections of Grant of the Fort

Series

* It [illegible] to the 4 stations among [illegible] on the 6th December [illegible] Arthur's [illegible] Station & on the 15th December [illegible] Station contained 5 at right [illegible] ends of March, some [illegible] days & 30 on the 2 [illegible] Series - Observer Arrow [illegible] Series 21 [illegible] the whole had succeeded excepting Mr. Arthur gone to the East & one Rheumatic [illegible]

Series as intended, to the banks of the Toombodra in this vicinity

24 The Endemial Fevers of the Country, that now broke out repeatedly interrupting, & finally suspending with little interval our Field Operations till the beginning of April, particularly affected the Extension of the Triangles thro' the Mountainous region inclosed by the Toombodra on the North, & within a waving line drawn from that river to Ballary, & round by Sherial, Thercalmoor, Gadicotta to Cospetty, & back to that River. The Nature of these Ridges composed of Piles of naked rocks, crowded together & extremely difficult of access as such, that without very extensive Perambulations into the heart of Hindpore, & a free access into the Vallies, it is presumed to be impracticable even in the fair & healthy Season to carry on a regular Series; & the deviation necessary for this purpose from the predescribed immediate object of our Pursuit, added to the embarassments occasioned by Sickness, did not admit of any trial at this time; tho' the knowledge acquired of the Face of the Country may be an useful preparative to the next attempt. The Country about Beejanagur[1] is particularly unfavorable, ragged & Mountainous & the rocky hills more than usually difficult of access; but Stations may yet be taken Jan.y 24 on Copsetty Hill, Darojee, the White Pagoda & some other points (whose names from their number it was impossible to distinguish) to effect what was after repeated attempts found impracticable at this time.

The Survey much retarded by the General Sickness

which with the nature of the Country entirely interrupted the further Extension at this time of the Triangles & of the connexion to the Toombodra

25 Notwithstanding this interruption of the more regular Plan of this part of our Work, opportunities were taken of embracing in a cursory manner much of the Country within the Compass of the operations, & of improving our knowledge of its Geography. In these the Triangles were extended to Ballary, Gantgaddigootta,[2] Moka, Darojee & Mirgaader; Stations also were assumed at several points as Copsetty Hill, Canalapore near the ruins of Beejanagur in N.Lat. 15° 19' 12" Hormoor, Danaekengotta, Anagoondy & Rongaonty the northern point of this Survey beyond the Toombodra in the Nizam's Dominions & which connects with the Plans of the Marches of our Troops in 1790 to 1796, but as these Triangles are too acute of themselves, no returning Stations could be established in some, & in others the connexion by sight could not be preserved, this part is introduced into the Map merely as a Substitute for Information, until a more regular Sett of Stations can at a future period be established to embrace the Districts within the Toombodra, Hurryponelly, Adonee & beyond it into the Doaab.

Cursory Survey of this Tract effected at Intervals

Jan.y
Feb.y 28
March 13
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April 10
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connecting with the Marches in the Doaab

April 1 26 Early in April the Sick that had remained with us being re-

[1] A Bearing of Copsetty Hill from Copsetty Hill & the White Pagoda of Beejanagur distant the respective Angles of the Triangles & the Spirit Stake of your Pocket not exceeding 5' the Series of Triangles being connected how they are not introduced into the Map, but the Materials there obtained will be useful some time hence.

[2] From Gantgaddigootta a Station was assumed on 21st February 1801. Pocket Chain Distance No 91 Cs from Ballary at 25 Chs passed a Swamp 4 Chs each deep.

The Triangles & Survey of the Boundary be-Gins & carried on to the Southward

covered & the Boundary ascertained to the Northward (except the part already noticed) as well as our circumstances, the Sickly Season, & the want of Meat & Assistance with which I set out would permit the work was again resumed in progress to the Southward— I ascended Toogeldeoroog a second time, but at so late an hour from the steepness of its sides I thought that I barely obtained a sight of Big Hary, Mooriallmoroo & the Tower was named on them to Cowa Mookh. Tallack Hully. Doodaurees. Sonderpee Amrapoor Nidicull & Saughur - No 34. 35 36 37 &c &c

Gool 3
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May 1 3
1798 8
9, 11

Extended into the Mountainous Districts of Nidicull & Saughur

May 12

27 By the middle of May we were here again involved (in tracing the direction of the Boundary to the Eastward & following its Windings) in a Labyrinth of rocky Mountains, affording few good points & those extremely difficult to be distinguished in the narrow confined Vallies, a description of country always presenting impediments to operations of this Nature, & wherein a regular Survey can only be sustained by considerable circuits in the open boundary, where the thick Jungles at the same time occasioned obstacles of another Kind & of view as often impeded. - In such undertakings some previous knowledge of the Country & much perseverance & high health are necessary to enable to Labourers a duty to be effectually executed, but while we had the former to acquire on the Journey the latter was scarcely equal to the severity of this duty in the Hottest Season of the Year: the gradual Progress made, however stimulated to further exertions in proportion as the operations of the several parts now approached nearer, & after establishing a Station upon the top of Saughur, by crossing along the Narrow Vallies that separate the lofty Masses of rock from Nidicull; a view was afforded beyond this Second Great Ridge of Mountains, lasting in Rauchergla goorta Sheguer, Pennaconda & the third Ridge running from North to South towards Nuraidroog, from whence the connection was afterwards established with Gooty Canundroog, Nidicull Hasgeasy Nudgerry &c &c

The Survey of the Boundary & the Stations for this Season closed beyond the Ridge and at Saughur Trig Staff

May 12
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The Triangles carried to the Central Point of Tittelderoog & the Intervening Hills by towers & the same have been shown in No. 13, &c

28 The furthest Eastern Point being obtained this Season, the Series of Triangles were next returned W towards the Central Point of Tittelderoog from Nidicull by Amrapoor Tadesewar-droog, Doodaurees, Nagken-Hully, Nundewidda No 31, 32, &c Points highly favorable chiefly detached insulated Hills, whose Outlines & Summits are clearly distinguished at a distance in fair weather, & command an extensive View of all the prominent points that mark the two great Chains bounding the extensive Valley between the Tittelderoog & Nidicull Ridges

May 15
1798
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29 The

June 29 The Greatest Part of the Province or Subadarie of Chittledroog composing 12 Perguunnahs of the Sanction'd 3850 Square Miles being Surveyed by means of the Triangles now established the further extension of these to the N.W. & W. became necessary for closing the whole; to effect this a Journey to the Westward of that extensive Mass of Mountains that may be denominated the Chittledroog Ridge, became necessary, as well for the other purposes of the Survey as to examine the country & select the Proper Stations for keeping up the communication of Triangles from the North to the South parallel to their direction. The nature of this Ridge, different from the Eastern, presented great difficulties in carrying the connexion across; as the Great Masses are not so broken & are composed of superior Parallel layers running in general direction from N.N.W. to S.S.E. with few openings or Passages; these Passes seldom pour in a manner to admit of a distant View of any Point beyond them, the openings while the height of the Middle Ridge intercepts the View from one side to the other, of the Outward E. & W. Stations. — The approach of the Rainy Season hastened our departure, as the severer falls of rain might effectually preclude any attempt for several Months if not taken at this time; while the Eastern Side being supposed less obnoxious to that Inconvenience, could be taken with more safety thro' all seasons generally —

Reasons for extending the Series of Triangles to the Westward on the Approach of the Western Monsoon

Probability of completing to by & Stone the Survey of the Eastern Boundary approached the Northern Part

June 28 30. From the 28th June to 30th July a Series of Triangles
" 29 were extended, connecting the former Stations of Chittledroog, Gokeish-
" 30 wara, Battagoodda, Uchingydroog & round Kurkegootta a small
July 6 detached Hill, Myronda Fort & Hill, Lokatsaira, Santa Ba-
" 9 more Fort, Beym-Naick-droog, Doommee hill, Ramgerry-
" 11 droog, Holalkaira Fort & Hosdroog, running to the Eastern
" 13 Extremity of the Chittledroog District, but tho' the connection was
" 16 thus carried obliquely across under considerable difficulties from Chit-
" 23 tledroog to Beim-Naick-droog, since joining the Western Line of Stations, no means of carrying the Series round East to Nuggy-hully could be adopted immediately, thro' the heavy weather of the Season, by which involved the higher Points in Clouds & Vapors, the first favorable Opening & Point that occurred, fit for this purpose was Hosdroog, after coasting the Western side of the Holalkaira Limits & the Chain of Mountains that divides it from the Eastern Provinces; this Chain is still more irregular in being composed of Ridges of rugged Naked Granite on the Western side, whilst its East slope is covered by long continued Ridges of an Argillaceous Nature easily distinguished by the Verdure that covers them in the Rainy Season; From one of the Summits of Hosdroog, Nuggy-hully

Survey carried along the Western Side of the Chittledroog Ridge & Limits of that of the Interior Country at the same time

Connexion of some of the principal Stations across from the Eastern to the Western Ridge doubtful from the Fogginess of the Weather of Russtee July

July 29 cull was yet observed but indistinctly, in consequence of the constant haze which discouraged further attempts to ascend the higher Points this day - set for the purpose, particularly Cottacuyl a remarkable lofty Mass of Granite Swelling above the common height & marked by a Signall Pillar on its Summit that distinguishes it from far, & from whence afterwards a connection was obtained by Sights of a Nidicull, distant 5 1/4 Miles 50 Yards -

N°23 & N°24 &c Johnesgwar 3 1/4 Miles 620 Yards & Cuttelldroog, Undyngdroog &c conforming the intermediate Stations & connecting the Southern & Northern Branches, the whole of this Process was extremly troublesome, from the particular Nature of these Great Masses of Mountains nearly running from South to North, composed of enbroster parallel Lines covered by Inferior Ridges & separated by narrow Vallies, thro' which a passage was obtained by extensive circuitous Travels -

Cottacull & some Adjacent Points requiring to complete the Connexion unattended till a more favorable Season

31 In consequence of the Foggy, Cloudy Weather, incidental to this Season, part (enveloping the higher Summits of the Mountains in Vapors seldom dispelled till late in the day & then only partially) obstructed distinct Views of the most eligible Points of Selection for Primary Stations, I did not therefore attempt to take more than were requisite for a detailed Survey of the West Part of the Boundary, in a manner admitting of connection afterwards by returning for that purpose in more serene weather: the principal attention was now directed to Internal Investigations & which with the necessary measurements were executed both great celerity -

Advantage from this Journey in addg the Western Districts of the Cuttledroog Province & reconnoitring the Principal Stations of Communication between the Eastern & Western Ridges

32 A considerable advantage was then derived from the Knowledge acquired on this Journey of the Characteristic Features of the Country, & the direction of the Mountainous Ridges which throughout their whole length generally intercept a reciprocal view of the great marked Objects in either range as Nidicull, Cuttledroog Hosdroog &c & was also thence enabled to arrange the Plan afterwards executed, while at this time was also completed the Interior Survey of Myconda, Anuppee, Holalkeara, Hosdroog & the Western & Southern parts of Cuttledroog beyond the Ridge bordering with Bednore which left me more liberty afterwards to return to the completion of the East side -

The Night by Observation or Heavenly Luminaries again appears

33. The rain becoming still heavier, suchness again appearing among our Party I proceeded Eastward across the Hilly Tracts already described which is here 20 Miles in Breadth by Beemenhully & Baromageery to Hiriour (situated in a more open Country & Salubrious air, between Terah & Cuttledroog) where we arrived on 30th July -

July 29

1801

August 1

I now hoped more rapidly to complete the remaining part of the Eastern Survey by the Arrival of Mr Arthur the Assistant attached to the Northern Branch who had been obliged to go to the Coast on account of ill health since February 1st & Since that time I had only been assisted by the Young Man from the Surveying School whose repeated illness as well as my most assiduous wants caused frequent embarrassment, from which I expected to be now relieved in some measure by the Arrival of the Surgeon originally attached to the Survey for the prosecution of Mineralogical Inquiries & other objects of Natural History after an absence of 1½ Months

Survey carried on by Excursions from Hurreoor including that Distant Northward & several Stations

34. While the Quarters of the Party remained Stationary at Hurreoor for 28 days to promote the recovery of the Sick & to bring up the Drawings & other Combinations of the Survey, which by the late rapid execution of the Field Work devolving upon one person singly, had considerably accumulated on my hands, repeated Excursions were made in different directions from this central point to Survey the remaining parts of the Provincial Limits of Cuttaldroog Proper on the E & W Coss of Hosdroog, Mutroad & Hurreoor, & connecting Stations were established on Runga Pagoottas, Vazeergoottas Mutroad Admiral, Outragoottas, Barampoor &c the first an insulated knoll of the middle Order, well graphed by a tree & building on its Summit, Seen from Serah, & the most of the Points fixed in Major Lambtons Survey that we fell in with, Vazeergoottas, a lofty Sharp Peak on the nearer continued Ridge of hills running South, very conveniently situated from its Position & well defined Summit, for extending the work & its further progress, Outragoottas distinguished by a remarkable Point on the highest Swell of the same Eastern parallel ridge of the Cuttaldroog Chain; seen from & commanding an extensive view of Madgerry, Nidicull & the most considerable points on the E & S W & W to Jardangerry, Hosdroog, Cottacull &c—

August 7
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Two Journeys to fix a Station on Outragoottas ridge to connect with the Principal Primary Stations

Aug 13 & 21

35 Two different Journeys to fix a Station on Outragoottas ridge were ineffectual for observing the Angle that Cottacull made with Nidicull from the Vapors & Fogs which generally obscured the higher Parts of the Mountains, tho they occasionally dispelled & disclosed the Outline of the lower Parts, the Vapors at these times were seen sometimes to separate & descending in masses of Clouds to the lower Grounds, forcibly impelled by the Western Blasts they rolled rapidly along the Plains towards Serah, Rattingeery & the Eastern ridge descending in partial Showers on the low Country, while on the Summit of Outragoottas we by turns were enveloped in dark mists or

over &c;

It was remarked that Cottacull in particular was liable to these Vapors when the other Mountains were clear

1801

engaged a serene clear Atmosphere above, while the Clouds were seen to attack, to other Peaks in alternate succession, On the two days that I went from Ootacamund to Neddiwuttum 20 Miles to ascend this elevated Ground we watched in vain for a clear sight of Nuddicull, Cottacull and Outtragoottah at once, tho' the Weather was moderate & mild.

Ceylon Survey of the Southern Boundary & Interior Country of Heroor bordering with Terah round to Hemawully near Sinzapore connecting the Survey of May

36. These Districts being surveyed, the Country reconnoitred, & the method arranged by which the remaining parts could be taken in succession, Mr. Arthur proceeded to Survey along the Southern Boundary of Heroor & Terah towards Hemawully; whence I proceeded Eastward by Jennicullaroog & Durmapore, where I at Pilbenda Stations were taken connecting with the Eastern & Western Ridges: the winding Boundary of the ceded Districts formerly mentioned running here into the heart of the Terah Country was next taken from the point marked out in May, the windings of this long narrow Branch made it necessary again to separate to take the several sides at once. The Stations of Tair Taira, Taargerry, Puttingerry were taken in succession, on hills, bordering on the Western side of the Ridge that separates the Valley of Terah from that of the Pennar. The District of Paughur stretching considerably to the Eastward was left behind, to be taken at the conclusion, to enable me more uninterruptedly to close the Boundary & to carry the Triangles thro' this Opening between Mudgerry & Mudgeasy to the banks of the Pennar, whether Mr. Arthur was to carry his Survey to a common point of Junction; but this design was again interrupted by the serious illness of Mr. Arthur in the progress of his part. After extending the Stations from Puttingerry to Mudgerry & acquiring the usual preparative information of the further direction of the Limits, I went into Terah on the 8th September to arrange measures for effectually closing the remaining part.

Survey of Primary Stations in connexion with Taargherry Puttingerry & Mudgerry

again interrupted

37. The repeated interruptions from casualties, & circumstances that could not be foreseen, tho' they retarded the Progress of the Survey towards the South in the regular manner originally proposed, stimulated to more than usual exertion to close this part of the Eastern Boundary, which from its wavering direction would go far to determine a considerable Portion of the Ceded and Mysore Peninsulas at the same time. (See Map of the Peninsulas of Nuddicull, Cottacull, Jaughyr, Mudgeasy, Puttingerry &c.) the approach of the N.E. Monsoon, on its effects, threatening generally to this part of the Country, left no

Necessity of Proceeding in the Boundary in the Rainy Season under the disadvantage of a reduced weak Party to join the last & first Surveys & close the Eastern Boundary

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Survey - commenced from the Peaks of these mountains / 31st August. The bearings were taken as to every 10 minutes, as far as the Peaks allowed, & the Compass adjusted from time to time / 1st September / 1801 / Left Terah on the 8th / Arrived at Tripatore on the 9th / Left Tripatore on the 10th / Arrived at Jolarpet on the 11th / Left Jolarpet on the 12th / Arrived at Bangalore on the 13th / Left Bangalore on the 14th / Arrived at Seringapatam on the 15th / Left Seringapatam on the 16th / Arrived at Mysore on the 17th / Left Mysore on the 18th / Arrived at Nanjangud on the 19th / Left Nanjangud on the 20th / Arrived at Gundlupet on the 21st / Left Gundlupet on the 22nd / Arrived at Coimbatore on the 23rd / Left Coimbatore on the 24th / Arrived at Palghat on the 25th / Left Palghat on the 26th / Arrived at Cochin on the 27th / Left Cochin on the 28th / Arrived at Trichur on the 29th / Left Trichur on the 30th / Arrived at Calicut on the 31st / Left Calicut on the 1st October / Arrived at Cannanore on the 2nd / Left Cannanore on the 3rd / Arrived at Mangalore on the 4th / Left Mangalore on the 5th / Arrived at Udipi on the 6th / Left Udipi on the 7th / Arrived at Barcoor on the 8th / Left Barcoor on the 9th / Arrived at Honawar on the 10th / Left Honawar on the 11th / Arrived at Goa on the 12th / Left Goa on the 13th / Arrived at Panjim on the 14th / Left Panjim on the 15th / Arrived at Goa on the 16th / Left Goa on the 17th / Arrived at Panjim on the 18th / Left Panjim on the 19th / Arrived at Goa on the 20th / Left Goa on the 21st / Arrived at Panjim on the 22nd / Left Panjim on the 23rd / Arrived at Goa on the 24th / Left Goa on the 25th / Arrived at Panjim on the 26th / Left Panjim on the 27th / Arrived at Goa on the 28th / Left Goa on the 29th / Arrived at Panjim on the 30th / Left Panjim on the 31st / Arrived at Goa on the 1st November / Left Goa on the 2nd / Arrived at Panjim on the 3rd / Left Panjim on the 4th / Arrived at Goa on the 5th / Left Goa on the 6th / Arrived at Panjim on the 7th / Left Panjim on the 8th / 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Panjim on the 10th / Arrived at Goa on the 11th / Left Goa on the 12th / Arrived at Panjim on the 13th / Left Panjim on the 14th / Arrived at Goa on the 15th / Left Goa on the

time to lose, & as the case of the Sick had already retarded more active exertions, the Assistants & some of the Followers in a state of convalescence under Care of the Surgeon were left at Soorah, while I proceeded with a Party barely sufficient for the necessary operations & a reduced Field Equipage, to carry the remaining parts into execution. –

Sept. 29 to October 5 — Survey against me turned from Kutlingerry round by Madgeary & Goobbi to the Sea near Rivers

38. Between the 29th of September & the 5th October the Boundary between the Ceded Districts, taken up from between Kutlingerry & Madgeery was surveyed round Madgeary; thence E & S E to its termination near Sholoor on the Pennar where Mr. Mathers after surveying a great part of the Greater Ballaghaut met me at the Junction of the Madgerry, Pennaconda & Ballaghaut limits; part of the line carried by me at this time thro' a tract extremely Mountainous & Jungly, tho' only about 25 Miles in direct distance, was 74 in the Measurement of the Boundary; on the whole of this Journey I travelled 352 Miles before I reached Pennaconda on 11th Octobers, to forward the Survey the District of Rayghaur, which from its Eastern Projection from the Mysore Territory (as already mentioned) was necessary to prove Oeconomical of time till the Junction with the Southern Survey was completed, a Station at this time was established at Pennaconda on the Southern Hills near a Tree which forms a remarkable object on its Summit, but situated in such a manner among rocks that the Instruments could not be placed nearer than about 30 Yards.

completed by three Triangles Extended N.to Pennaconda in the Ceded Districts — October 11

39. This Tract being now only wanting to complete the North East Frontier, Mr. Warren, who after completing the Cuddapa & Jungumcotta Districts had commenced the Survey of Colar was now directed, first to Survey the Exterior Boundary of that District bordering with the Companys New & Ancient Possessions & to connect it with Mr. Mathers; who was also directed at this time to extend the Survey of the Exterior Boundary of Ballaghaut Jodmmaiyaballam round from the point of Junction on the Pennar to the E.N.E. to join Mr. Warrens; a measure that would complete the whole Surveying Line from Hoodly round to near Chamberady on the Cauvery, a Space of 795 Miles about the same time. –

October 23 — Mr. Warren directed to Survey the Eastward Limits of Colar to connect with Mr. Mathers Survey of the Eastward Boundary carried E. from the Pennar

40. The Survey of the Rayghaur District & part of Mathers — October 16

1801

The Boundary & Interior of Caurgher & Kibrecull sketching considerably to the E. surveyed in this Rainy Season

October 16 [illegible] Boundary that appears to run in one continued line in a direction North from Sundydroog by Kistapery, passing inside the Hills Nagedroog, Gullaindroog, Gooty Hunarkee, by a great number of remarkable Peaks & Spikes many of them Perfect Spires extremely harrassing from the frequent rains that prevailed However favorable enough however to close this laborious part round the Mountains to the Pennaur again, at Gadarrigoo by the 4th of Nov.r 4 November, expelling the District of Kauchenlas which a return of Force on that day forced me to relinquish; this little District belonging to Ainghur is situated beyond the Pennar; but its scite

the small District of Kauchenlas excepted

the position of its principal point I every useful Information regarding it being ascertaining, I deemed it unnecessary & imprudent to hazard the health of the remaining party by the more considerable Work now on the point of completion, to so comparatively slight a subject, especially as the setting in of very heavy rains indicated the approach of the sickly Season in this Coasted Country

The Insulated Districts of Chirpanmunhully &c Nirrajed & the whole Eastern side closed in to Seroor

Nov.r 10 41 After a detention of 3 days at Singhur by illness I was barely able, returning by Merkossera & Mallinjeary to close on some small insulated Tracts in that neighbourhood belonging to those Districts, as laid down in the Map; after Surveying on this Journey 24½ Miles of Boundary 188 of Roads & altogether 12 13 14 15 16 400 Miles 46 Yards from 30th September to 16th November when we arrived at Seroor

The Series of Stations at the Pennaur from Mettapa Seroor Eedgar Shidgerry &c connecting the Eastern Points of Sundydroog Pennalonda &c. &c. closes round to

42 In this Journey to the Pennar & on the exact Bordering on that River the Triangles were carried on by Stations taken at Tows Codya, Bussmunghee droog, Hudgerry droog, Mallingeery droog, Hadgeelsy droog & Kobber Mogue North Bows only on the River; & to Kistapa Poolay, we shall detached hill extremely well situated on the Limits of the Plain Country between the two ridges, for connecting the Towns with Peer Sydroog Callee ramdroog, Sundydroog &c. Nabbers other Points on the Eastern Side, running North to Pennalonda, to a remarkable Spire on the S.W. Point of Pennalonda, to Kauchenlas hill, Mogue the highest round Pennaindroog, & to Flag Staff of Rhuddeer Cotton in a Bay, whence they were carried back to Pennalonda & the Chain of Stations.

43 This Peak remarkable for its rocky figure as delineated on the Western Side of one of the great Ridges discovering considerable above the neighbouring Hills is an excellent Mark that could be desired, when taken from the numerous Points around

* from the Summit of Singhur 26 Intersected Hills Forts or Droogs were at once seen & named 13th May 1801 but this probable there are more the eight various names were not then suggested

which frequently perplex the observer, & are difficult to be recognised under their various aspects. The height above the station below is 1371 feet. The summit is occupied by a Temple Tomb building on pillars of 6 feet square leaving only a space of from 2½ to 6 feet b. distant from the edge of the tremendous Precipice on which the rock rises: the only access being from the E. by which the ascent rounds round from the Foot of Pillar below. From this situation, as the Instrument could not be placed on the top of the little building that crowns the Pinnacle it became necessary to take stations both to the N. & S. of it: the Space between both being about 14 feet. The weather being fair & serene the View was extensive & extremely satisfactory & bearings were taken of a great number of Points from several of which Stations had been already taken, among these Toogalldewully & Pottacaud were seen very distinctly, which removed much of the difficulty experienced in connecting the distant Stations that were intercepted by the Lofty Ridges coming between them — From this commanding point a View was obtained at once of several of the Points extended from Sholgerry South to Toogalldewully North 136 Miles; & from Tenneconda East to Pottacaud West 96 Miles horizontal, it is probable in the unclouded Serene weather of May, this View might extend still further to the South.

Nedivaddy Peak Nov. 5

Extensive View from thence connecting with the most Northern of the Stations

44 — As the County Map drawn now traversing appears favorable for extending Operations of the most accurate nature, on this Place it may be useful to observe that the Pennar runs in a Northerly direction here in an extensive level valley, bounded on either Side by ridges of Mountains or hills, affording several conspicuous Points of connection with the Northern Eastern hills; extending on the latter Side, as far as to the last ridge bounding the Payen Ghaut, as I had an opportunity of observing in 1792 & 1793 in my journey along its course.

Favorable Situation of the Valley of the Pennar & the Points on either Sides of its course for connecting a Series of Stations to the Eastern Coast

The Triangles being carried to this eminence, therefore may be of service in future (exclusive of the Boundary being defined) in ascertaining the direction & relative Situation of several Points now taken in this Survey, on the Eastern Part, which may be of general use in connecting with Surveys in the Eastern Countries

45 The Season being become more settled & favorable to the determination of those Principal Points, that the Cloudy weather in the Western Monsoon had prevented our satisfactorily observing on that side, the Confusion of the Eastern Boundary offered an opportunity of laying them in the course of a rapid Journey for that purpose, from Sholgerry to Nedivaddy, whose uniform State of Serenity did not furnish of his young ante the more Serene Latitude in the Pennar was derived on

The Season becomes favorable

1801

for laying Stations on the Points observed on the Horizon soon

Design of obtaining them

to take the Lines from the East as carried on to Ballapore by the Assistants

December 3 46 From the 3d to the 15th December by travelling fast & the longer repeated returns of the Agent, I was enabled to take the Stations that were wanting to complete the Lines on Chittledroog &c, Points 4 Uchungydroog, Battagotta near Murrybur Western Table, South 7 of that place Collacaul, Bongoor, & Jongangerry which are sibling 8 Bajnaveram 8 Miles distant) on the extreme NW Station of this 12 Survey, about 3½ Miles East of the remarkable Mountain of Bab 13 babboden which connects with the Western Ridges of Bednore & 14 on the same cycle connect it with the Western Coast 15

The Country of the Western Coast was also included in this Survey, enabled me to obtain from the Summit of Collacaul a View of Mangalore, so much wanted & which alone rendered the Journey necessary Chittledroog was not to be seen, being intercepted by the adjacent hills, but enough was fixed to carry the Lines between Jongaswar Nidicaul & Collacaul, as originally proposed, & being there rejoined by my Establishment, which had crossed the Country from Cuch (the Assistant surveying this Coast in that direction) I proceeded to Seringapatam & thence to Ballapore where on the 5th January Majr Arthur & Mather had completed their remeasurement of the Base observed

Observance of the Satisfactory View from Chittledroog & Collacaul Mts of having by a rapid passage from Cuch to Mangalore & to Seringapatam & to Ballapore

47 Stations had been by the members taken by Mr Arthur at Chitteldroog: at the Base Edge near Burra Balla- pore the Point Thence Benguna Pagoda near Bangalore Communication with Stations on Hoolgerrydroog Bar- jecolla

Intervening Stations taken & Mountains fixed by Lieut Arthur

A journey of 366 Miles estimated

1801

Jebellia & Balasore Bella the Series of Triangles were extended to Savandroog East Peak & the Flag Staff of Bangalore, whereby the operations of the Northern Survey terminated. Nagungla was also included in the Series by means of a Station appointed by me on the Summit of the Building on that remarkable Peak early in this Survey (May 1806) now connected with Hedgerry Hodgeny & Balasore Bella by Angles taken on these points

comparing with Mr. Mathers Bearings from Hedgerry to Bangalore Flag staff observing the Lines to the latter from Harrybur & the Base of the North end Survey

Latitude & Variation at Ballasore

98 The Latitude of Ballasore was observed on 13th December by 2 Sets of Actions & I 13° 18' 28" the Bearings of the Base with the Meridian by the mean of 3 Needles was found to be N 17° 10' E

Observation of the Sun's Amplitudes &c. &c. 18° 20' 19"

hence the Variation 1° 10' 19" E

by Mr. Mathers Observed (date not mentioned) 1° 30' E

Remeasurement of the Base at Ballasore

Dec 29 30 & 31

99 On remeasuring the Base at Ballasore on 11th December & the following days by Messrs. Arthur & Mathers after levelling the ground applying the several corrections & reducing the Differences from Mr. Mathers to the Brass Standard used at Harry Burr (on measured under the Temperature of 86° the Base Line was ascertained to be Yards 9911.06370 or Miles 5.611 Yards. From the Report of this Measurement, giving a minute (& I thought unnecessary to enter here) of the operations every requisite attention appears to have been paid to its accuracy, in the choice of ground & clearing it, marking the Lines with Flags, levelling & measuring it twice over in 32 Sections. The Chain made use of was of Iron Rod 16 feet each Link & 66 Links & found to be in length Feet 66.156 reduced by the Brass Standard & measured 86°

Comparison of the Difference

30 On comparing the first measurement of this Base by Mr. Mathers on the with the last, corrected by a Mr. found Standard on the temperature of 86° and reduced to that of the measurement of the Chain & Brass Standard (86°) the differences were as follows

Of Chain's length of the Base by Mr. Mathers Y 26213 64500

(Exclude Links & reduced to Miles & Decimals) 26211 84306

Difference Feet 1 3194

From the length measured by the Chain must be added

& the Standard used at the extreme Stations 21 31111

Feet 21 34305

This Measurement then may be assumed as the corrected Base from which the Triangles may be extended for the Provincial Surveys of the District lying to the East which are yet to be investigated—

Measurement of the Base compared with its length given by the Triangles

51. In observing the Triangles carried on from Trigonometrical Station Balkahore the length of the Base by the Triangles (No 138) made by Shahydroog to the North End of the Base with the South end is

	Yds	9376
Measurement corrected	Yds	9411
Difference	Yds	35

52 Several of the Northern Stations & Ends ascertained by Major Lambtons Survey connecting & synchronizing with our more Southerly Stations in the Country lying between Trichinopoly & Jeers Mountains & on leading to Bangalore affords an opportunity of further verifying the Angles of these Triangles, by the results of Operations carried on more deliberately & subjected both an extensive Apparatus for the express purpose of a Trigonometrical Survey; while this Corps was employed subject to the complicated movements & various objects of duty, & ever pressing & demanding equal attention & time in Inspection of the Field Engineers &c It appears that of 53 Primary Stations of this Survey there mentioned

Comparative View of the Angles of several of the Triangles both Stations resulting from the Trigonal Survey

Forty one differ ---- 100 & 200 & 300 Yds.
Eight agree from 263. 9 28 30 & 77 Yds (No 11 16 21 22 &c)
Four only differ from 500 to 600 yards (No 4. 14. 25. 32.) but these last are of the number denoted by a Star * taken by Inspection only of the Chart.

Connexion of the Northern with the South & Eastern Stations

53 The Connexion of the Southern & Eastern Operations with this part of the Survey is detailed in the following Pages 25 & 26

Comparison of the Latitudes by the Stations with this & Mr Lambtons Survey

54 The Comparison of the results of the Traverse Angles of the Observation as given in Page 39 (Appx No 5) and the further Extension of the Survey Opportunity given to bring up more Agency there further by a Traverse belonging to the most Southern Ends of Mr Lambtons

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Concluding Remarks

The Operations of the Field being now under favorable Season in closing this Paper may be terminated to remark what has been the Extension of a complicated Survey founded on 212* Years Observation on from the Shore of the Coromandel to near the Western Coast which naturally hugs it, & over the greatest Breadth of which has

* Of the Northern Survey only 151 Triangles are included in the Accompanying Chart & Book—exclusive of several Secondary Stations

was known but by name a few years ago to our most intelligent Geographers

By due consideration of the manner in which these operations were successfully carried on; the nature of the Instruments used of a common description, & not minutely graduated, by a Series of triangles originating from a Base measured at the distance of 196 Miles from that of Verification; that the Stationary Points were generally observed at a distance before it was possible to have signals to establish Stations on them, & which could not always be on the precise point observed, after allowing for all these Inconveniences, the despatch under which the Whole Process was carried on the repeated Interruptions & the want of necessary assistance for a great part of the time, it may be presumed that what appears on this comparison as not only not greater than might be naturally expected, but rather that so near a coincidence at these Central Points may be esteemed a favorable testimony of the fidelity of the operations, while they warrant the Conclusion that works of this nature under all the disadvantages incidental to this Country & this particular case, if executed under proper precautions may approach much nearer the results of more improved measurements than is generally supposed, & sufficiently do to answer the use for which these were designed & for which the Equipment was proportioned

That these results should approach to that precise correctness which only arise from more refined operations, executed with the most improved Instruments with time & every means proportionate, is not to be expected, but if in conducting a work, Embracing so many different objects within its Scope over a Country of 67,000 Square Miles its completed operations agree at the close to so small a Variation comparatively, the work it is hoped will not be found altogether undeserving of that Countenance which so serious a work to future the original object of its Institution may claim, in promoting those acquisitions, advantages that Views of Internal Arrangement or External Security may derive from the Improvement of Geographical Knowledge added to that of the Internal Resources of the Country

Madras
May 25th 1813

C Mackenzie Major in the Corps
Capt of the Mysore Survey

The Junction of the Northern Survey in the Construction of the Map with the Eastern & Southern Operations

1 From the Base measured at Ballasore Mr. Mather had laid down the distance & Positions of Hoolgeroydroog, Meckleydroog & Claverandroog Points which with Mudgerry Gollapilly &c. formed the two Surveys being common to both, & being situated so near the 2d Base are extremely favorable for extending the Survey Westward —

2 For comparison of their Differences to the Table N° 3d Page One thus I the Base laid down near Ballasore Mr Mathers Survey of Both Ballasores & Deonelly, Gunnaragoolam is formed & carried on by a Series of well defined points Eastward to Siddarmallas, Moorgomallas, & Ambajeedroog which are the most Northern Stations of Mr Warrens Triangles On comparing them we find an agreement highly Satisfactory & creditable to both workings at a distance from each other, & afterwards confirmed by Major Lambtons as

	Mathr	Warren	Differnce
Siddarmallia to Moorgomallia	18716	18629	87
Moorgomallia to Ambajee	14556	14491	65
Ambajee to Siddarmallia	29000	28967	33

3 When it is recollected that no fixed marks common to both was placed on these hills, the difference will not appear great, but when an equal concedence is found with Major Lambtons, working with the advantage of a more delicate Theodolite the testimony of the accuracy of their work is highly Satisfactory

	Mathr	Lambton	Differnce
1792 Ambajee to Hoodly	38208	38316	108
93 Hoodly to Halsoor	19410	19464	54
67 Halsoor to Ambajee completing the Triangle	54627	54700	73
63 Halsoor to Bryapeddu	27681	27701	20

4 Mr Warrens Survey of them Land dosigned by a Series of Stations & Triangles Computed by Heights & Distances from a Base measured near Vossotta & Extending South from Siddarmalla & Moorgomalla the above mentioned South East to Gouconda & Patticonda Hills near Suddapaona Town, thence South East to Jerra Betta on or Batarayen Hill & to Mallapumbetta Hill & Vyloor Hill & Jogoda, the two last being also Stations of Mr Mathers on his Southern Survey both are stored, connected a more considerable difference there appears by Subtraction

Mr Mathers	46500	Differs 1000
Mr Warrens	48000	500
from Major Lambtons	47500	

And as the Angles made by these two Stations were not taken, a part of this difference may be attributed to either as the mean agrees with Major Lambtons within 250

5 Mr Warrens Survey is carried East to Siccasundra & Pallem Hill near Vossotta, the Stations of Major Lambtons gave me a near connection appears by Subtraction, both lines being nearly alike. Mulla Pabetta Land on as according to Mr Warren & to Ummarayabetta (according to Major Lambton) falls within 100 Yards of Mr Mathers the Latter being by Subtraction 41200 } the mean 41400
The former 41500 }

The difference in these Stations of Mr Warren make that & Ummarayenbetta the more considerable, there is not a Star to Correct the Errors of the connected Work, they are however less important in reason as they fall on the Southern Progress of this Survey & shortly will be taken & reduced from the Earlier Agreement

6 Mr Mathers Southern Survey of the 5 Districts of Baramahl & Salem, is Connected & Verified on a Series of Triangles & Stations Computed from a Base measured in 1800, near Vyloor between that Town & Ambajeedroog giving 47490 Yards, the details of this Station are entered in the Books by him Removed formerly given in

1802 June

These Stations were extended S E to Rycotta & Mallacanagan on Baramahl connecting they Survey with Mr Mathers former Observations on that Quarter South to the Hill of Poddy Droog near Hambadaby which terminates the Southest Extent of this Survey to the with a Part of Mr Mathers Observations lying between & the Survey, which Mr Warren was ordered to adopt, the Latitude in 1801 on the Meridian of the Country, but Warren is too late to be examined & the Convenience of Reason

7 On reviewing & comparing the results of these Triangulations with each other & connection effected by the results of Major Lambtons as seen in Table 2 & 3 appendix ques & favourable testimony of the accuracy & fidelity of these Surveyors so far as may be judged from their general agreement adding all different parcels of work together in their communication together —

General Table of the Base measured near Mussuyhurr

Shewing the relative heights of the Stations above & below the North extremity; the consequent reduction of the measured hypothenuses & the correction for the difference of Temperature from 60° in which the Chain was measured Supposing that 1000 Feet is extended .1202 of an Inch by every degree of heat from August 13th to 16th 1800.

1	2		3		4	5		6		7	8	9			10
	1st Measurement		2d Measurement		Mean Measurement	Rel. Station Ascent	Rel. Station Descent	Total Ascent	Total Descent	Reduction of the Hypothenuse	Degrees by Bakt. from 80	Correction for Temperature Expansion for 80 + if Fahrenheit — if Long.	Correction for Temperature Contraction when 60	Difference	Length of the Base
No. of Chains	/	Feet	/	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	Feet	°	+			
1	20	998.494	20	998.535	998.5145		1.275		7.775	.096502	84	+ 4	.0420		
2	20	998.494	20	998.494	998.4940		1.275		11.750	.010027	86	+ 6	.0630		
3	20	998.494	20	998.453	998.4735	450			11.300	.000161	90	+ 10	.1050		
4	20	998.494	20	998.434	998.4665	3.683			7.617	.000792	86	+ 6	.0630		
5	20	998.494	20	998.549	998.5215	6.833			.784	.023479	84	+ 4	.0420		
6	20	998.494	20	998.741	998.6190	5.916		5.132		.017553	76	+ 4		.0420	
7	20	998.494	20	998.535	998.5145	4.750		9.882		.011296	84	+ 4	.1470		
8	20	998.494	20	998.494	998.4940	6.383		16.133		.020402	90	+ 10	.1050		
9	20	998.494	20	998.494	998.4940	6.683		22.816		.032334	98	+ 18	.1890		
10	20	998.494	20	998.514	998.5040	10.458		26.774		.054766	94	+ 14	.1470		
11	20	998.494	20	998.491	998.4940	10.933		39.207		.059855	88	+ 8	.0840		
12	12	599.096	12	599.096	599.0960	.983		40.190		.000806	86	+ 6	.0630		
13	8	399.398	8	399.398	399.3980	4.058		44.248		.020615					
14	24	1221.697	24	1221.692	1221.6920	7.541		51.789		.023277	85	+ 5	.0840		
1st Measurement	264	13203.619	264	13203.930	13203.7745					.297707			1.0090	.0420	+ .9650
3d Measurement	264	20			13196.1200						88	+ 6	.8322		+ .8322

Appendix No 1

First Measurement — 13203.619 Feet
Second Ditto — 13203.930
Mean of 1st and 2d Measurement — 13203.7745

First Measurement — 13203.619
Third Ditto — 13190.120
Mean of 1st and 3d Ditto — 13196.8695

Mean of three Measurements — 13200.3220
Correction for Difference of Chain — 2977
Mean Increase for Temperature — 8286

Increase of 1st & 2d Measurements for Temperature above 80° in Column 9 — .9650 Feet
Increase of 3d Ditto for Ditto — .8322 Feet

Correct length of the Base in Temperature 80° reduced to the level of the North extremity — Feet 13200.9229
4400.3076

Appendix N°2

Table of Latitudes observed on the Survey in Mysore in 1800 and 1801

by Ensign T. Sother of Engineers employed on the Mysore Survey.

N°	Month	Day	Place	N° Latitudes	
	1800			° ′ ″	
1	May	4	Sattasmungalum Tent near the E side	13 1 33	Grand Base
2	June	1	Chittledroog Entrenchment 2120 Feet from Hay upon Hurryshur. E side of Fort	14 19 21	
3	July Aug. Sept. & October			14 31 23	Mean of several Observations
4	October	23	Bangy near the North East of the plain	14 28 39	Mean of 11 Observations
5	November	11 & 12	Tarrapoor. Tents within the N Town Wall	14 33 10	Mean of 7 Observations of different Stars
6	November	23 & 25	Marcul Observatory. Hay	14 43 48	Two Observations of the Sun S.P.
7	November	30	Jonkeetha. Hay	14 19 47	Mean of 3 Observations of Sun & Star
8	December	7 & 10	Sermoor Tents. The Village	14 32 33	Mean of 11 Observations of the Sun
	1801				
9	January	11	Comply Bank of Cauvery	15 25 18	Observation of Suns L.
10	February	16 & 18	Bangy upon Hurgeld near the Path gate, near Cambyshore	15 19 17	Observation of Suns L.
11	July	17 & 21	Bangalore Fort	12 57 258	Mean of several Stars
12	March & December	19 & 1	Erich Fort, Plain N° 1 Side	13 45 13	Mean of 2 Observations of the Suns L.
13	December	11	Bellapoor. Hay	13 18 28	

A Comparative View of the Distances of the Sides of Triangles assumed on the Northern Survey with those of the Southern Surveyors (when they come in connexion with Stations common to all)

(the distances reduced to Yards)

No	No of the Northern Triangles			Southern Survey				Northern Survey		Difference
1	65	Sirah Ellya	to Tungacy	32515				32846	331
2	66		to Rungaphagoola	× 31000				36145	145
3			to Middle Station	× 53900				× 54500	600
4			to Bisnunghedroog	16572				17695	114
5	63		to Ruttengerry	× 29627				29752	125
6	66		to Mudgasy	× 36260				37064	264
7									
8	64	Bisnunghedroog	to Soorgery	22332				22692	360
9	63		to Rungaphagoola	21590				× 51590	
10	76		to Mudgerry	22449				22690	241
11			to Ruttengherry	× 13400				13591	191
12	74		to Madgasy	21073				21457	384
13	74	Soorgery	to Pungsur	30187				× 30000	187
14	73		to Mudgery	× 34800				× 34300	500
15	75		to Madgasy	15021				15100	79
16	61		to Nidicull	28791				× 28700	91
17	61	Nidicull	to Bisnunghe	49764				× 49900	136
18	73		to Pungsur	24013				× 24150	137
19	76		to Pennaconda	59905				× 60050	145
20			to Madgasy	× 42100				× 42100	
21	71	Pungsur	to Pennaconda	36172				36200	28
22	73		to Madgasy	34511				× 34450	61
23			to Mudgerry	× 55300				× 55000	300
24	76	Madgasy	to Mudgerry	21580				× 21500	80
25	71		to Ruttengerry	7643				× 7200	443
26	72		to Pennaconda	{54193 / 54268}				× 54293	
27	79		to Hurshee Goola	24804					
28	72	Pennaconda	to Hurshee Goola	45567					
29	79	Mudgerry	to Hurshee Goola	24369					
30	78		to Nidicull	62335				× 62340	5
31	76		to Pennaconda	67475	67593	118			
32			to Jobahully Goola	× 37500				× 38000	500
33	134		to Bhudgahegha	57902				× 58400	498

Appendix No 23

34	132	Narka Goola	to Mattygroog		39796								
35			to Gollapelly	×	25600								
36	77	Kullingerry	to Soangerry		13020						×	12050	30
37	77		to Mudgelloy		7648							2100	450
38	131	Mattygroog	to Mudgeary		59925							60340	412
39	132		to Mudgeary		49923	44134	231				×	44000	77
40	132		to Kattikoolgoola		39796								
41			to Pennakonda	×	77200	× 77200						77652	452
42	135		to Cabbeneradroog		21192	{21585 / 21372}	387					21581	393
43			to Gollapelly		17300	17713						17716	411
44	133		to Koolgerry		14696	{14725 / 14858}	29 / 132						
45			to Gollapelly	×	17300	17713	3					17716	416
46			to Kadecoll	×	100400							100754	354
47			to Sanghee	×	85245							85245	
48	137		to Second Pass A		11646	11706	60						
49	138		to Second Pass B		19273								
50	142		to Hasoor Reb		35237	35541	304				×	35700	383
51	133	Koolgerry	to Mudgeary		45438								
52	137		to Goddoll Pass A		16216								
53	138		to Goodoll Pass B		14431								
54	142		to Hasoor Reb		31603	31815	212						
55	{124 / 149}		to Seagunga		{30917 / 30962}								
56	136		to Catareram		32214	32533	319						
57	143		to Pungoola		20271	20397	137						
58	143	Pongulla	to Hasoor		27491	27681	190					27701	210
59	144		to Nurtajam		30178	30376	208				×	30178	
60	145		to Pasupha Pagoda		35148	35435	45					35150	2
61	150		to Sedashiva & Summit		30974								
62			to Mattygroog	×	34000	34109	107					34118	118
63	143	Hasoor	to Pungoola		27491	27681	190					27701	210
64	144		to Kondaganga		46625							46938	313
65	144		to Nurtajam		18432	18569	137					18569	137
66	145		to Bandaram		27194	27318	254					27640	536
67			to Ambajedroog			54627					×	54700	73
68	138	Basaw Bunda	Ballapoor A to B		9376								
69			Less Measurement of Pass		9376	27							

70	150	Mundapom	to Savandroog & Summut	35801	—											36185	384		
71	151		to Bangalore Flag Staff	6018	—														
72			to Basavana Pagoda	× 8600	—											9072	347		
73	141		to Soya hills	30178	—			30386	208							30405	227		
74	141		to Nagore hills	18432	—			18559	127							18569	137		
75			to Roadly hills				×	37400	—							37501	101		
76			to Roadly hills				×	34400	—							33809	591		
77			to Ossoor Pagoda				×	46500	—							46066	434		
78	151	Bangalore Flag Staff	to Savandroog & Jof	33425	—														
79			to Mundapom	6018	—														
80		Gr. Palace	to Mundapom													6496			
81		Basawana	to Timarayen Pagoda or Gooty								*	14700				14279	121		
82			to Bangalore Palace													2695			
83		Ossoor Pagoda	to Timarayen Pagoda					28043								28570	527		
84			to Ryacotta				×	33600	—							34220	620		
85			to Anchettydroog					17190	—							17480	290		
86			to Attendoor hills									31959			×	32050	91		
87			to Devarcotta					27437	—							27947	500		
88		Coadbee Hills	to Swasundra									16300				15364	936		
89			to Hoodly Hills					22166								22166	—		
90			to Anchettydroog								*	35600				36634	1034		
91			to Kendilly hills									24569			×	25100	531		
92		Coadbee Hills	to Ambajendroog					38208								38316	108		
93			to Attadoor					19410								19464	54		
94		Swasundra	to Pattendoor									10254			×	10240	14		
95		Gollapelly	to Doomuconda					20634								20634	—		
96		Doomuconda	to Sotyconda					23105							×	22105	—		
97		Sotyconda	to Merydroog					15616							%	15616			
98		Narcand Swara Vakelaw hills	to Batayangoetta									22099				22999	900		
99		Batarin or Batarayen	to Yenacondo									17709				17671	38		
100		hills	to Hiranacanda									34609				34990	381		
101			to Ossoor Pagoda								*	57500			×	57000	500		
102			to Basadyghetta									32082			%	33600	518		
103			to Mallapahetta									29299				29299	—		

104	—	Jenaccenda	to Kefinamao	—	—		—	29563	—	29772	204		
105	—		to Silagany	—	—	x 39500	—	—	—	39512	12		
106	—	Silagany	to Mallafat Malice	—	—	27998	—	—	—	27200	202		

Appendix N° 1

Comparative View of the Result of the Triangles & of the Observations

The following Traverse Table _____ shews the Difference of Latitude, on the Extreme Points of the Line surveyed from North to South from Harrypher & Cancoopar to Bangalore Flag Staff resulting from the Triangles, compared with the Observations (N° 2)

From the results of nine different Observations for the Variation in different parts of Mysore in 1800 & 1801 the mean is — 0° 58' 38" E but as the Variation observed at Bellapore & Yegotgerry agree nearly with each other & this general Mean, it is adopted for the present as the Meridian used in the accompanying Chart in preference — — — 1° 0' 2" E in deducing the Angles in the Traverse both with each other & with this corrected Meridian —

The distances on the Meridian & their Perpendicular in the Table are computed by Plane Trigonometry which is supposed to be sufficiently correct for a Survey of this Kind when the longest side of the Triangles differs so insensibly from a right line that the difference by Spherical Computation would amount to very little —

These Results are however merely submitted for present elucidation, as is expected in the course of the further prosecution of this Survey that Opportunities will offer of improveing it still more by more delicate Observation from several of the Points now ascertained, which may be effected without additional Loss of time —

The near coincidence on the results of the Observations & Triangles will I hope be considered as further corrobation of the accuracy of both, the difference in one of 19" & the other 49" may be esteemed inconsiderable when the Nature of the Instruments, the Stations & the Seasons are considered, some of the observations being taken during the unfavorable weather of the Monsoon, the Theodolite the Instrument used for the Horizontal Angles could give with precession to less than a minute, & the difference between the Points observed & those assumed (as formerly explained) might sometimes increase it to two or three, so that a more considerable difference might have been expected were not their effects reduced by the results of the Great Triangles which corrected also the Secondary Stations between them & the compensation arising from the Natural effects of the difference on both sides finally terminate in a result differing so little from that of the Observations

Traverse Table

of the Principal Stations from Hurryhur N.E. Cavalier to Bangalore Flag Staff.

deduced from the operations of the Survey on the Boundary & Northern Districts of Mysore in 1801.

№	Stations	Bearing from ⊙ by Needle	Variation allowed	Angle corrected with the Meridian	Length of the Rides in feet	N	S	E	W
1	Hurryhurr N.E. Cavalier to Balla Poolla	192 10		50 49 58	19063	—	10429	15957	—
2	Balla Poolla to Yoheishwar	98 43		30 14 58	174927	—	29625	172400	—
3	Yoheishwar to Nidicull Peak	108 40	E	40 19 58	276228	—	92966	260108	—
4	Nidicull to Hudgerry Station	167 45	1° 0' 22"	41 14 58	187005	—	183416	36481	—
5	Hudgerry to Hoolgerry &c	144 50		34 9 58	136314	—	112832	76553	—
6	Hoolgerry to Muntajum	153 14		25 45 58	130074	—	116872	56412	—
7	Muntajum to Bangalore Flag Staff	188 29		59 29 58	18054	—	17307	—	2974
							563947	617911	—
						deduct Westing	—	2974	—
	Bangalore Flag Staff from Hurryhur N.E. Angle of Fort					—	563947	614937	—
1	Cangopa to Yoheishwar	160 30	E 1° 0' 22"	18 29 58	53817	—	51036	17075	—
2	Yoheishwar to Bangalore (as above)	—	—	— — —	—	—	523893	426580	—
	Bangalore Flag Staff from Cangopa			— — —	— — —	— — —	574929	443655	

In this Traverse reducing the Bearings of the lines of the true Meridian by the Medium of 1° 0' 22" assumed on the Stations from Hurryhur to Bangalore

the Southing from Hurryhur to Bangalore is 563947 Feet
the Easting is 614937 Feet

which allowing 363249 Feet to a Degree
6054.15 to a Minute } On the Meridian of 13° N.L.
100.89 to a Second

Makes the difference of Latitude by the Triangles 1° 33' 03"
Do Do by Observation 1° 32' 59"
Difference between the Triangles & Observation " " 10

In like manner Cangopa from Bangalore Flag Staff South 574929 Feet
makes the Difference of Latitude by the Triangles 1° 34' 57"
Do by Observation 1° 35' 46"
Difference of the Observation & Triangles " " 49

Appendix N° 5

General Heads of Instructions for the Geometrical and Geographical Survey of a Purgunnah or Hobly in Mysore

1 Mysore being divided into certain Districts or Purgunnahs (called sometimes Hobblies) in the internal arrangement of its management which form the foundation of their Jurisdiction in Civil Affairs These divisions by Purgunnahs & their Subdivisions into Tarnauds, Sarooges, Talloottis or by whatever other names designated are to be assumed as the foundation of the Survey to which any other arrangement of Limits may hereafter be affixed

2 Previous to the commencement of the Survey of the Boundary of a Purgunnah the surveyor should establish on the Tract assigned to him ascertain a number of Primary Stations connecting with each other & with the most conspicuous & favorable points of the adjacent Districts connecting with a Base measured with the possible accuracy by Angles with those & such Secondary Stations as can be established in the progress of the Work by the detail of every place in the District should be ascertained

3 The ground work of the Survey thus laid, the Exterior Boundary of the District should be next traced the Landmarks of the Limits ascertained & established In these Purgunnahs that are situated on the Frontiers of Mysore as particular attention is to be paid to an exact Ascertainment of the Limits in the first place, the Interior Boundary of the Purgunnah, with those adjacent, should next be ascertained, any doubtful or disputed Boundaries should be checked, these of the Interior Subdivisions may be gradually traced in the course of the Work

4 An Account of the Boundaries & a List of the Divisions of the Purgunnah will be useful to facilitate the requisite Knowledge of the Tract to the Surveyor, also a list of every Village under each Pettah or Capital & place with the Lands belonging to them distinguishing whether rented or not The Emoluments & Perquisites of the Districts given to the Resident as well as Purgunnah Guides & Servants of the Subordinate Officers of the Purgunnah the Boundaries to point out their respective Landmarks The Orders of the Durbar to the Amildars of the Districts will readily procure every reasonable Aid for the purposes of the Survey

5 In the progress of tracing the Boundary proceeding from one Station to the other the Rivers, Roads, Towns, Villages coming on the way or lying on either Side should be fixed down by Angles with the Stations or adjacent fixed places others may be taken by occasional excursions

6 (If particular attention should be paid to the Lakes, Tanks, Reservoirs & other Water Works useful to the fortifications, there may be sketches in of the Courses of the Rivers Nullahs, their Sources & Junctions when within the District; the Fords & Passages of the greater Rivers marked ..)

7 The Mountains & Hills, on ridges or detached, should be traced by their outlines, & the general features of the Country under its aspects of waste or cultivated, Woodland, Jungle &c. (but it is not necessary in this stage to go into a geometrical admeasurement of the precise quantity of each.)

8. (The principal Roads should be traced or measured, the places adjacent to them laid down, & their most remarkable objects connected with them useful in a Geographical or Military light; as places adopted for encampments from facility of ground, water & forage; Passes or Defiles of fortified hills & remarkable places with be useful & such described.)

9 The Capes & Creeks in the hills or from the Upper to the Lower faces by & whether fit for Passages or not.)

10 In the course of these operations the most considerable part of the places in a District will be ascertained, but as sometimes Villages deserted or Situated in Sequestered Situations may have escaped notice an Inspection of the Lists with closest attention to them & the ruined & newly established Villages should be decided by some mark & reference on the Maps.)

11 Sometimes Villages & small districts are situated at a distance from their Cusbas within the limits of another Purgunnah the Survey of them will more conveniently come with that of the surrounding tracts

12 In the course of the Survey the results of the work should be protracted or laid down in a Map as early as possible that will be necessary sometimes to be Stationary to bring up the work & to ascertain the requisite investigations the same opportunity should be embraced of correcting the positions by Observation: the variation of the Needle should be observed from time to time; The most considerable places should therefore be fixed for this purpose, as the Cusbas or Capital of the District or any remarkable Hill Fort, & the direction & distance of the place of observation from them & other considerable points be determined.)

13 (As the adoption of one common scale will be requisite for connecting more readily the Surveys of the several Districts that of some English Mile to an Inch is recommended for the Provincial Maps of the Districts, & the principal Cusbas; those of the inferior Divisions & their Forts, should be distinguished as they by the mode of writing them, or some Marks of reference.)

14 The Plans of the Survey, The Journals & Field Books, containing Sketches & comparations with at the conclusion of the Cusbas or any considerable tract be disposited as customary to accompanies the Charts constructed for them.)

15 To bring the results of the Geographical part in as clear a point of view as may be useful for the General Object of the Mysore Survey, it is recommended that a concise Account of the manner of executing the Survey & on account of the Purgunnah accompanying the Map arranged under the following heads.)

Heads of a Memoir of the Survey of the Purgunnah or Hobely of _____ in Mysore.

I

General Account of the Construction of the Maps & Execution of the Survey of _____ Purgunnahs

II

Geographical Account of _____ Purgunnah

Heads	Containing
1 Situation Extent & Boundaries	Relative Position to other Districts, & Extent in Miles. Capacity, Zone & estimate of Hilly, & Plain, Cultivated & Waste lands
2 Divisions & Boundaries	And Subdivisions of the Purgunnahs into Samuts, Sarcops, Talocks, Pollams & according to the arrangement of 1799, & new General List of the Villages as attached to each Cutcha distinguishing such as are inhabited with the Sanki
3 Cusbahs, Hoogs, Forts & other considerable places	Boundaries Description of & Land Marks Their Geographical & relative positions, Extent, General Remarks
4 Rivers	Nullas, Channels, and other water communication whether useful for Cultivation or not
5 Lakes, Tanks, Reservoirs	The Ground extent uses &c

6 Mountains Hills &c.	In Ridges or Detached, Extent, Situation & Simi-lar Remarks on them
7 Woods, Jungles &c. . .	Their situation, Extent, Name, & Nature of the Simi-lar & their use in Building, Commerce &c
8 Jaggers, Bolluems, Aquaroms	Being sometimes subject of sequences, Notices of those being in a District will be useful & of their Situation
9 Remarkable Buildings	Ancient or Modern - Structures
10 Minerals and Manu-factures	Peculiar to the District may be mentioned cursorily
11 Roads & Passes . .	General Remarks on describing their nature, direction, whether Set for Carriages or not
12 Soil, Productions	General Remarks on any considerable tract of Country & what is peculiar to it
13.	Table of Stations, Angles &c
14.	Table of Divisions & Villages &c distinguishing the most considerable places in reference to &c No 2
15	General View of the Boundary description of its present land Marks

List of the Purgunnahs of the Partition of Mysore of June 1799

that have been Surveyed wholly or in part down to 1st June 1803

Of The Rajah of Mysore's Cessions

Seringapatam Sedasheer	21	Nagmungalum	nearly Surveyed	1803
	35	Maddotta	Under Survey	1803
	38	Banaveram	Partly	1801
	39	Pandavpoor	do	do
	40	Boodihaul	do	do
	42	Nagmudl	Wholly	do
	43	Caughur	do	do
	45	Bommarpolam	do	do
	46	Bangalore	Boundaries and part of	1800
	48	Huddegerry	do	1801
	49	Roddagatra	Wholly	1803
	51	Nellamungalum	do	do
	53	Anicull	do	1801
	56	Devonhully	do	18
	58	Chenrayadroog	Under Survey	1803
	60	Deonaydroog	do	do
	61	Nagnigull	Wholly	do
	62	Nidhellydroog	do	do
	65	Chotted Ballapore	do	1801 & 1802
	66	Colar	do	1801 & 1802
	67	Jungumcotta	do	1800
Sera	1	Erah	Part of	1801
	2	Coscotta	Wholly	1800 & 1801
	3	Burrar Ballapore	do	1801 & 1802
Bednore	17	Bidderee (Konelly)	Part of	1800
	18	Chingerry (Basturepatam)	do	do
		Hurryjeur	Wholly	
Chittledroog	1	Chitteldroog	Wholly	1800 & 1801
	2	Burnasanecadrum	do	do
	3	Hodaure	do	do
	4	Hindroog	do	do
	5	Hattotel	do	do
	6	Hurkalmoorro	do	do
	7	Tullack	do	do
	8	Burmsagur	do	do
	9	Anyoota	do	do
	10	Hillroad	do	do
	11	Heeroor	do	do
	12	Jerrymalla	Partly	do
	13	Ayenda	Wholly	do
	14	Hulakera	do	do
	15	Jadicotta	do	do

II. Nizam's Cessions (since Ceded to the Company)

Nizam's Cessions	Anagoondy	Part of	1801
	Harponelly	Do	Do
	Annacondy	Do	Do
	Koorgoode	Do	Do
	Murrug Eerah	Do	Do
	Rattingerry	Do	Do
	Boydroog	Do	Do
	Cumrajore	Almost Wholly	

III Company's Cessions

Company's Cessions	Dunkonnotta	Wholly	1800 & 1801
	Rattingerry	Do	Do
	Anklungherry	Do	Do
	Tholagerry	Do	Do
	Bagalloo	Do	Do

END

END

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Remarks

on the Principal Forts

on the Northern Frontier of

Mysore

Extracted from the Papers of the

Survey

carried on in 1800 & 1801

Fort St. George
January 22d 1803

C. Mackenzie Capt. of Engineers
& Deputy Surveyor General

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5	Honelly	July 1800	with Plan	19
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Plans

1	Chittledroog
2	Do Elevations of its Batteries
3	Honelly Plan
4	Hurryhur Plan
5	Bellary Plan
6	Serah Plan

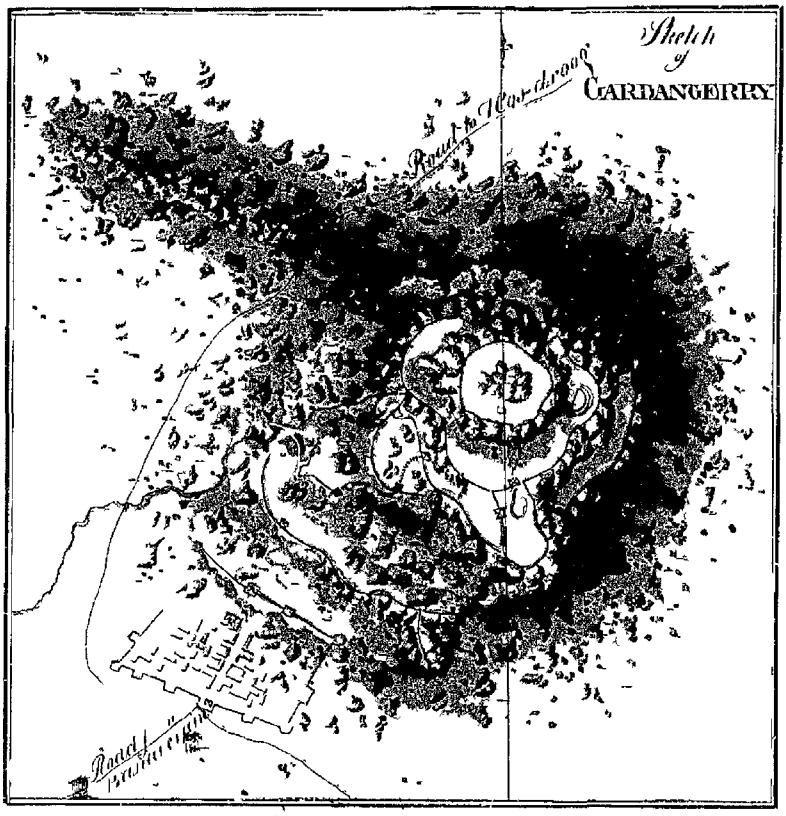
Sketches

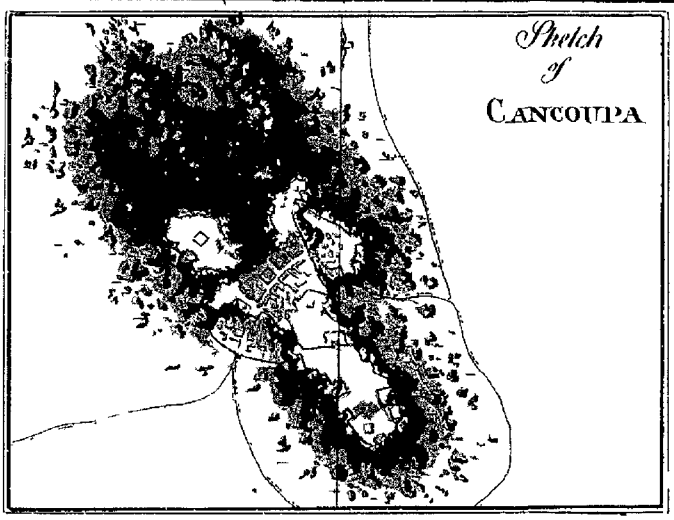
1	Gurdangerrydroog
2	Mayaconda
3	Uchengeedroog
4	Anugee
5	Cancoopadroog
6	Murcullmoorroodroog
7	Mudgerrydroog
8	Tullack

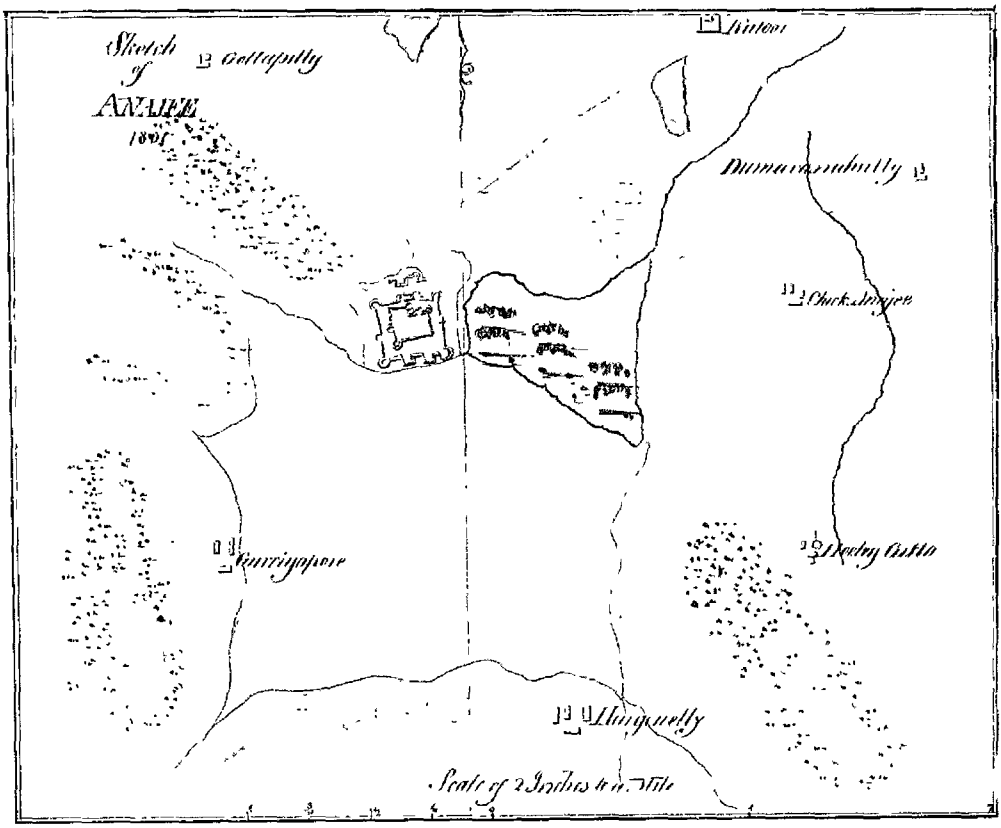
Memorandum

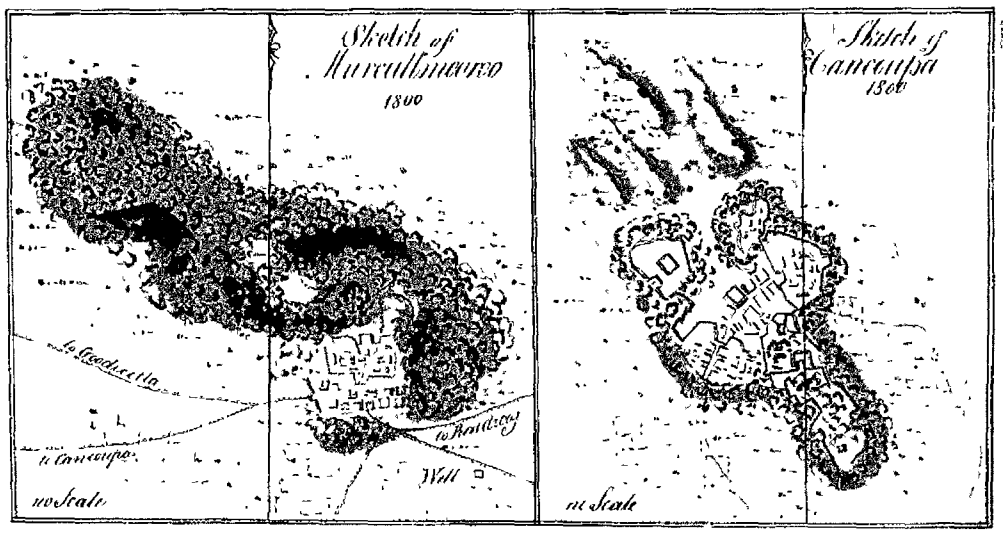
1 The Small Plans, where no Scale is expressed, are merely Eye Sketches in explanation of the Description

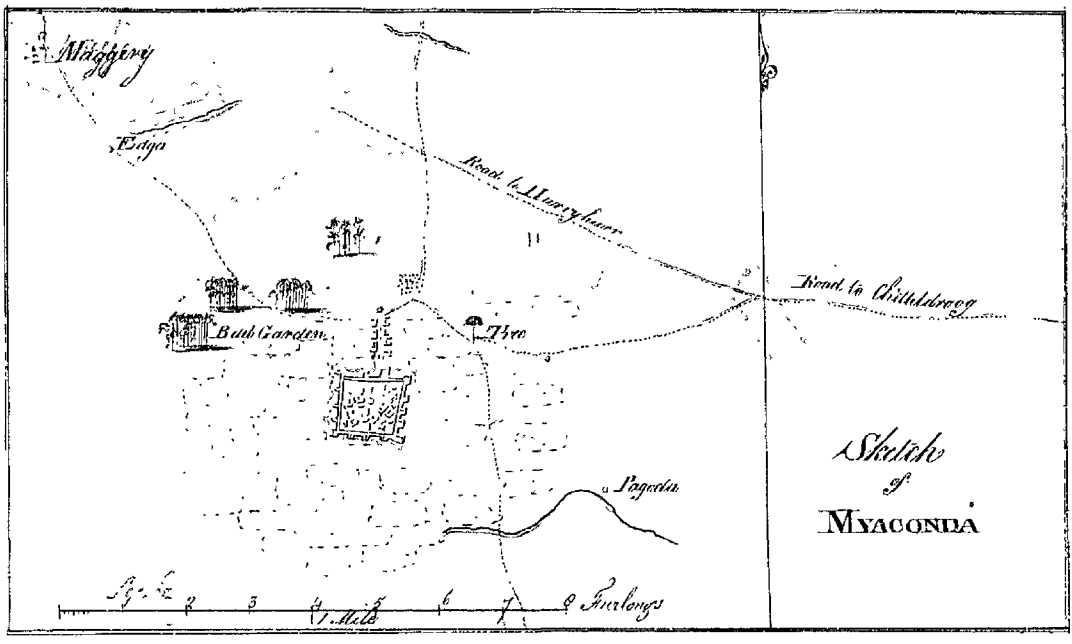
2 All the Distances in the Tables (excepting where specially mentioned) are to be understood for the Strait horizontal distance from Inspection of the Map of the Frontier &c


Sketch
of
CARDANGERRY
Road to Coverdroog
Road to Bednore


Sketch
of
CANCOUPA


Sketch of
ANNLEE
1801
Cottapilly
Kintoor
Munnarcondutty
Chuck Mojee
Curriyapore
Hoodry Cotta
Hunguelly
Scale of 2 Inches to a Mile


Sketch of
Nurcullmeeroo
1800
to Goodaretta
to Cancanpo
to Bondagy
Well
no Scale
Sketch of
Cancanpo
1800
no Scale


Maggery
Bago
Road to Munglaur
Road to Chittledroog
Bank Garden
Tree
Pagoda
Sketch
of
MYACONDA
Eng. 2
3
4 Mile
5
6
7
8 Furlongs

(1)

Cursory View of Gurdangerry = Droog

Drawn by J. 1801.

Is situated 5 Miles to the left of the Great Road leading from Hurryhur by Harpanelly, Rachpoor, Sanoor &c towards Seringapatam whence it is distant about 85 Miles N.W. It was formerly of more consequence when a Frontier post in the time of the Mysore Rajahs by whom it was fortified 150 Years ago as a Post against his neighbouring Polygars but was still retained as a link of the Chain of communication on the Northern road by Hyder & Tippoo & from the latter received some of what are called his improvements Some of the Upper Verandahs & the Pistons hung from both with Chunam

Droog

Situation — The Droog occupies the Summit of a pretty high Conical naked Rock of rock forming part of a Chain of Hills running transversely across the direction of the road from Sanoor to Bankapoor; it is inclosed by a Wall or parapet overlooking the precipitous Sides having one Gateway connected with a Ramp or road to for the use of the Guards; some small places for grain & Stores two small Pagodas & thatched huts for the Peons are the only buildings within the greater part of the inclosure; of no great compass; in the Centre of the place is filled up by high Masses of naked rock on the highest Pinnacle of which is a small Pagoda or religious building but I could not ascend to it — two other lines of walls on the same Plan run irregularly round the Lower parts of the Hill considerably below the & the passage from the first Gate winds irregularly along the South Side of the hill passing the 8 Gates into the Petta hanging by the impending rocks &

Fortifications & Buildings

Passage up the Hill

Gates

Rocks & disp fortifications

Lower Fort

The Lower Fort is a square of about 300 Yards attached to the foot of the Hill; contains a house for the Killadar which might accommodate some such, few others appeared of any consideration - the houses here are tiled.

Droog Water

Six Cisterns of water are enumerated on the Hill; two of these are pretty deep & well secured in hollows of the rock; one of them in the circular projecting work which flanks & covers the passage up

Granaries Ordnance

Non Golla or Circular Granary

On the Hill were repositied 13 Guns of various sizes country made & one Cannon sent by the late Sultan supposed to be the same seen on the higher Droog - Indeed there is little use for Guns on the Rock.

General Remarks

Gurdangerry from its nature in the present state can be of little use, except from its being easily manned, in forming a Chain of Posts on that Central road from Seringapatam towards the Wharcalla Fortis - between & parallel to the Bednore & Sera Routes. - From the difficulty of access some Peons would be sufficient to man it, & on any exigence one Company of Sepoys might be sufficient to protect such Stores the Collection or convoy of Cattle, Grain, & Supplies from the Country.

To destroy it, if necessary it would be sufficient to blow up the Gateway & three larger Cisterns on the Hill. - In retaining the Lower Inclosure for the protection or assurance of the Country people against Horse, no great danger is risqued.

Ramgerry-Droog

July 13th 1801.

Is a small Hill Fort situated on the Northern Route leading from Seringapatam by Gurdangerry & Santa Benore to Hurryhurr

It is	31 Miles	N ¼ W	of Gurdangerry
	15 Miles	N W	of Hosdroog
	18 Miles	S S E	of Santa Benore
	42 Miles	S E ½ E	of Hurryhurr

The Hill is of little compass, entirely uncommanded or uncannected with any other, supposed about 300 feet height, a tab stoned turret on its summit a weak Stone wall carried round the hill in some places, the lower Wall attached in the figure of a Square of about 200 feet of a side, to the East side of the Hill, flanked by two small Turrets & a Gateway with a slight Ditch, are its only defences — the Walls are not scarp'd, it has no batteries nor Guns — it is too weak to resist Guns but might occasionally be used, from its size & compactness, as a back out place on that route. — a small Cistern, a Granary, & Magazine were said to be on the Hill, it was not improved on the Sultans time. —

Holalkera

July 20th 1801.

Is the Capital of one of the twelve Districts of Chittledroog & situated within a Mile on the West of the ridge of rocky Hills forming the Valley by which the great route from Seringapatam to Hurryhurr by way of Bagoor, Ramgerry &c passes.

It is	40 Miles	from Hurryhurr	S S E ½ E
	18 Miles	from Hosdroog	N ½ W
	37 Miles	from Honelly	W ¾ N W
	36 Miles	from Gurdangerry	N nearly

The Place is large, surrounded by a wall faced with Stone with several narrow but high turrets in the Country fashion, of no strength no Guns – it has a dry ditch two Gateways, one large Circular Stone Tower for Guns in the Centre – it is populous & crowded with houses, being the Cus-tom house & Capital but its Air & water is not supposed to be wholesome. – It is a place of no Strength & little danger can arise from leaving it on its present state which may be necessary for the quiet of the inhabitants – All the vil-lages of these parts are fortified by walls, Bruges, round towers, or hedges.

State of Chittledroog

in June 1800 / See Plan & Elevation

1 Situation

Chittledroog occupies the Northern Extremity of one of these ridges of Hills which, running in a condensed direction N.N.W along the Midland parts of Ballaghat, separating & in some measure cutting of the communication for about 120 Miles between the two principal, parallel routes from Seringapatam & Bangalore to the Northern Frontier at this point by a Considerable opening uniting several collateral roads with the great one & forming a Central point of Communication with the most considerable places of these Provinces.

2 Convenient as an advanced Station

This situation well fitted for cantoning all movements designed to operate along the whole extent of the Northern Frontier renders Chittledroog or some Post near it, a proper object of Selection for a Military Station advanced from the Centre whether designed for purposes of Defence or for Covering & Supporting Offensive movements.

3 Relative Distances

		Direction		Hard Distance
It is situated	135 Miles	N.E by N	from Seringapatam	
	120 Miles	N.W½W	from Bangalore	131½ Miles
	45 Miles	E.S.E	from Hurryhur	45¾ Miles
	72 Miles	S.S.W nearly	from Ballary	
	96 Miles	E.N.E	from Bednore	
	58 Miles	nearly W	from Paughur	
	165 Miles	W by S	from Murpee	
			from Seerah	49½ Miles

1 Description & General Outline of the whole Fortification

Inspection of the Plan may render the following concise View of its General Outline more readily understood previous to Consideration of its two Descriptions of Hill & Lower Fort.

The Plane occupied by the whole of the Lower & Hill Fort resembles an irregular Square or Lozenge from 1500 Yards to 1350 Yards of a side & about 6,100 Yards in Circumference of which the whole of the W Side & one half of the S. or about ⅓ of the whole is taken up by the Hills — leaving 3800 Yards in Outline of Rampart on the Plane & 2600 Yards in the Outline of the Hills

& there

& their Fortifications (6th Oct.) In considering the defence of Chilldroog this is the Space to be manned and defended exclusive of the Side of the Pettah consisting of an Oblong Square parallel to its N. Face & Covered only by an unsupported wall of earth of no strength.

Lower Fort

To defend this outward Line part of the W. & S. Wall the N. & E. Face is covered by a good rampart built in the Sultans time faced with Granite on both sides, but with scarce any flanking defence to this extent excepting 16 Towers of log. narrow Scale to be usefull two Gates on the North & on the E. from their Size of little use & the East Gate the only one capable of mounting a few Guns.

Ditch

The Ditch is irregular in breadth generally about 10 Yards, of a good depth (12 Feet) little water it is faced with Stone, the Glacis short & high but not sufficient to cover the rampart altogether. The Parapet is tolerably good & pointed with Chunam. The whole of this line wants improvement particularly some Flanking defence which might be disposed of on the N.E. & S.E. Angles & before the four Gateways. The Gates want Drawbridges & the Glacis to be widened.

Glacis

Flanking defence

Gates

Defences exposed to a Rock on the South

A Low Ridge of rocks approach to its South Face at ford cover & a situation favorable to cover an attack within that & the Inner Fort; to secure this side some stronger Battery might be usefully formed on the E. Angle a before the S. Gateway.

Town

The Town is built within the N.E. Angle of this Inclosure occupying about ¼ of the area inclosed on the Plain Ground containing the Bazzars & the habitations of all the Inhabitants remaining at present in Chilldroog; a large Mosque used as a Granary; & a Pagoda, containing some Stores &c. &c. — a Second wall & or Rampart of inferior dimensions & quality runs in an irregular manner on rocky ground about 200 Yards behind the E. face with walls, traverses & rocks covering some natural Cisterns & Tanks.

Defences Second Line

Sally Ports

Eight Postierns or Sally Ports are reckoned on the Lower Wall & the 2nd Wall has 2 Gates or Sally Ports communicating with the Outward.

on the

The whole Extent Line is to be understood. The Native Accounts make the Line of Masonry only 5 miles 1/2 as 6 & the Circle or Battle as 16, most of the Calle are too large to be of any use.

The Dimensions were taken of the Works their dimensions are from the Accounts of the place.

Guard rooms Barracks Wanting

On the East or Sevak Gateway is a Guard Room, but the rest of this extensive Line wants Guard rooms for the men & officers & Barracks for the Garrison

2. Inner Fort

Defences

The 2nd or Inner Fort has a Rampart of Stone & earthy projecting from the East side of the Hill 300 Yards on the North 600 Yards on the East & from thence S°, running irregularly 600 Yards further to the hill, altogether 1200 Yards.* - This wall is narrow but the projecting Gateways on the N & E face & the figure of the wall returning in a reentrant Angle on the South, is well adapted for receiving a flanking defence of three Bellows a small detached work of Stone of a semi circular figure covers the North Gate, but has no Parapet which the whole of this Line also wants Its North side is well defended by the Sultan Battery the whole is covered by a dry ditch in want of repair, it also wants a Drawbridge & Glacis

Buildings

Within this Inner Fort are the Principal Buildings that can be, most useful for our purposes & room for more.

1 The Mahrell built on the Sultans time containing 6 Apartments, some two stories high, barely sufficient for the Commanding Officers accommodation, it has a Garden.

2 Stone Storehouses, Pagodas & Buildings of the Country occupied by Stores, the Sea hogs &c

Such of the Inhabitants as had houses here were removed in 1800 for the security of the place & convenience of the Garrison & several Bungalows have been built by the Staff & Officers of the Garrison on the Scite of the former habitations which are generally too defective particularly in their roofing to be of use as Quarters in their present State Some of these are disposed in a Street along the outside of the Inner ditch on an very commanding situation & in the Area below is still room for more accommodation, if the rubbish of the present buildings were removed, which at the same time would promote a free circulation of wholesome Air so necessary in a confined Situation.

Gates Water

Of these three Gateways Via Sevak, the Eastern Gate is shut up, the S° leads out to an excellent Spring of water under the rock but not in the best form.

---

* The Native accounts estimate this at 1952 Yards in which perhaps the 4th part in front of the S° is reckoned.

3. Lower Fort at the Foot of the Hill

The Third Line of Fortification runs close along the foot of the rock on the East Side extending from the South Gateway mentioned above about 1200[x1] Yards beyond the North face of the Second fort to a shoulder of the Hill terminating on the point whereon the Sultans Battery

Sultans Battery

Lut tans Bauge a redoubted Battery of Six Sides is built, this work of Solid & excellent Masonry is capable of Mounting [illegible] Guns & being elevated about 80 Yards above the level of the Glacis without & flanking the N Side of the Inner Fort furnishes an excellent commanding defence to the Lower Fort & from the it outflanks no part of its walls

This third line of Fortification of Stone was built in the Rajahs time, has no flanking defence but from its small towers & can only be of use to prevent Surprize & is exposed from its height It has a Gateway on the Country Side which might be improved to a Battery a dry ditch of good breadth & depth covers the Southern part, but gradually diminishes to no thing as the curtain runs out upon this Shoulder on which the Sultan Battery terminates this Line

Gates

Ditch

Buildings

A Palace of the Ancient Rajahs is here on which Tents are now lodged

4 East Line of Defence

Immediately within this & elevated above it on the ridge of the Hill was another Gateway connecting with a fourth line of curtain running off irregularly to the right & of little other use than to cover Mussapetty for about 964[x2] Yards along the East Side of the Hill & running off along the Northern rocks in the vacancies between the several Masses

5 East Line of Defence

Another Gateway & Curtain posses immediately behind this still higher & of less extent 399 Yds with little turrets running along the left or South part of the Rock - the Ascent to this part of the Hill is by Steps -

Palaces & other Buildings of the Rajas

Between these 4th & 5th Lines is one of the Ancient Havelies of the Rajah & various other buildings of the former Government all of Stone & with terraced roofs on which Grand Processions the Accounts &c were deposited -

---

x1 Reckoned 1061 Yards in the Account of the Place, this is from Inspection of the Place

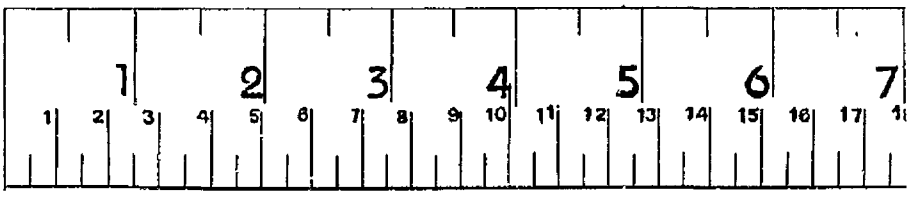
x2 from the Native Account

END

END

CLIVE MS.

VOLUME 364.



To

The Right Honorable Lord Elgin

Governor of Fort St. George &c &c

This First Attempt

under the Seas

of so far executed under His Lordship's Government

to

combine a Knowledge of the Internal Resources

of the History & of the Natural Productions

of a Country,

with the Prosecution of Geographical Investigation

as to Extent Provincial Divisions & Positions

is most respectfully presented

by

Fort St George
May 10th 1803

C. Mackenzie
Capt of Engrs on the Madras Establishment
Superintendent of the Survey of Mysore

Memoirs
of
The Northern Purgunnahs
of
Mysore
Surveyed in 1800 & 1801
under the Provincial Divisions of the Partition of 1799

---

designed to assist a Series of Enquiries into the Actual State of

The Carnatic Balla Ghaut in general;

arranged in the Order in which the Districts were Surveyed,
from Information or Observation

Containing

1 Abbreviated Views of the State of each District for 1799 & 1800 from Official Documents on the Spot, with the number of Villages, Forts, Houses, Classes of Inhabitants, Waterworks &c

2 Lists of the Villages registered under their respective Subdivisions & Districts or corrected by the Surveys.

3 Historical & Chronological Memoirs of the Districts, illustrative of the Revolutions & remarkable Events of the Country & of the Origin & Succession of the several Rajahs, Polligars & Native Rulers in general, for the last three Centuries

4 Cursory Remarks & Accounts of the Soil, Productions, Manufactures, Minerals, Inhabitants &c. Collected from Informations in the Course of the Survey and preparatory to more General Descriptions of the Country

5 General Tables exhibiting the Square Contents, Population by Houses or Families, Enumeration of Tribes or Castes of the Natives &c &c

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Illustrated by a General Map of the Districts Surveyed

Fort St. George
March 15th. 1803

by C. Mackenzie Capt. Engineers
Superintendent Mysore Survey

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Chitteldroog

Canashoomar of the Chitteldroog District or Cusba Purgunnah

Arranged into 11 Taraffs and including Beennasamoodrum

From the Reports of the Amuldars & Sirishtadars of the Taalook for the Fyle Years Feedaradeevoo A.D. 1799–1800

No. of Taraffs	No. of Villages	Names of the Taraffs		Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Out Ditto	Villages: Intire Ditto	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Channels	Water: Tanks	Water: Cowtahs	Water: Wells	Forts: Cutcha	Forts: Pucka	Forts: Pettahs	Religious & Establishments	Lands whence Revenue is derived: Ryotees	Lands whence Revenue is derived: Sqadanams	Lands whence Revenue is derived: Hongues	Lands whence Revenue is derived: Dwarees (Shops)	Lands whence Revenue is derived: Loans	Lands whence Revenue is derived: Canoes (Rat Duty)	Lands whence Revenue is derived: Mines & Iron	Lands whence Revenue is derived: Salt Pangs	Lands whence Revenue is derived: Fruiterers	Houses: Tyled	Houses: Straw Thatch	Houses: Total	Families: Cultivators	Families: Brahmins Jogis Priests & Gurus	Families: Shopkeepers & Traders	Families: Handicrafts & Day Labourers	Families: Total
1	1	Chitteldroog Cusba	a	1	8	1	9																									
	2	Toovandor	a	13	6	18	1	19	2	12	209	108	26	29	2	52	-	-	27	51	2	7	92	38	961	-	368	1329	700	223	301	1223
	3	Tavoomfully	a	1	2	3	-	3																								
	4	Bullagutta	a	13	5	15	3	18																								
	5	Indammanhully	c	5	6	13	-	13	2	1	99	4	37	7	-	5	-	-	5	3	1	1	137	11	128	-	18	146	90	35	17	142
	6	Thermungul	d	9	13	17	5	22	3	3	37	9	43	13	-	12	-	-	12	24	4	4	262	-	387	-	50	437	205	117	86	408
		Total		50	31	71	10	84	7	16	365	121	341	49	2	69	-	-	44	78	7	12	1237	49	1476	-	436	1912	995	374	404	1773
2	1	Beennasamoodrum Cusba	b	13	2	8	7	15																								
	2	Casapoor	b	18		17	1	18		3	21	26	-	28	-	65	3	-	14	26	-	-	224	15	95	17	372	684	241	139	211	591
	3	Hoolloor		10	2	12	-	12		3	10	12	-	12	-	26	-	-	5	4		-	204	9	21	3	313	337	158	25	93	276
	4	Chitrahully		23	2	20	5	25	-	2	1	15		26	-	30	3	-	2	4	-	-	120	23	21	-	234	265	153	25	35	213
	5	Jodbanhaul		10	2	10	2	12	-	1	2	3	-	10		14	-	-	3	2	-	-	64	-	-	-	106	106	54	38	14	106
		Total of the District		124	42	143	25	166	7	25	399	177	341	116	2	206	6	-	68	114	7	12	1749	96	1613	20	1611	3294	1601	601	757	2959
		In the Cusba of Chitteldroog exclusive of the former		1		1	-	1	-	2	3	106	7	1	1	30		-	266	43	6	-	2		947	-	1947	-	629	1422	2051
		Grand Total in the District & Cusba of Chitteldroog		126	42	144	25	167	7	27	402	283	348	117	3	236	6		334	157	13	12	1951	98	1613	967	1611	3241	1601	1230	2179	5010

Canashoomar of Chutteldroog continued

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

Sudras

Nos.	Districts	Names of the Castes	Brahmins	Shetties	Sudras (Cultivators)	Jungums	Pallichaers (Priests)	Pallegaras (Priests)	Pallies	Sutanies (Cultivators)	Tellegas (Oilmen)	Canchetties	Tamboolies (Betel sellers)	Kaikadies (Weavers)	Bandies (Carriers)	Sadlers (Saddlers)	Kalle Wauls	Kammaloo (Carpenters & Blacksmiths)	Gowdas (Cultivators)	Agasas (Washermen)	Kharigars (Toddy drawers)	Mookeries (Shavers)	Ageres (Fishermen)	Wannigars (Cultivators & Toddy drawers)	Kuddagars (Cultivators)	Wodears (Stone Cutters)	Gollars (Cowherds)	Curnums (Accountants)	Canchetties (Stone Cutters)	Madagars (Mat makers & Dyers)	Nadagars (Dyers)	Nattakagars (Cultivators & Toddy drawers)	Togata Kagars (Toddy drawers)	Kanigars (Toddy drawers)	Wagarus (Cotton Cleaners)	Togata Lingayats (Toddy drawers)	Bandaries (Fruiterers & Gardeners)	Bedagars (Hunters)	Dobbies (Washermen)	Ouccaleers (Armourers & Blacksmiths)	Telegars (Gardeners)	Bedars (Hunters)	Kelagars (Servants)	Marlagars (Cultivators)	Nayendars	Jains	Mahomedans	Grand total
1	1	Chittletroog Jusla	39	.	30	13	1	4	.	1	1	2	167	73	391	.	2	1			58		46	29		7	8	2	9	30	.		38	15		3		3	4	6	.	.		7						1	255	29	34	1	.	20	1223
	2	Sovarnaor																																																	
	3	Savom Jully																																																	
	4	Ballagatta																																																	
	5	Sudgonmankully	4		7	.	.	.					24	.	61	.					2		2	3	.	1	1		2	3	.	.	5	.		.		.											7	3	13		.	4	142
	6	Ahumenguts	6	1	10	.	2	.	.	.			99	20	53	.	.	1	.		4		28	7	.	4	4	1	4	12	.	.	10	3		20	.	2	.	1				2							79	9	14			2	408
		Total	12	1	47	13	3	4	.	1	1	2	290	93	145	.	2	1	1		74		76	39	.	12	13	3	15	45	.	.	53	18		23		5	4	7	.	.		9						1	341	41	61	1		26	1773
2	1	Banavarmoodrum	15	2	14		1	.	2	.	1	4	23		1	.	3	.	.		26	1	30	3	.		3	2	6	8	.		9	17	.	14	2	7			1			1							105	4	40	3	1	32	391
	2	Sabalapore																																																	
	3	Hoothoor	3	1	2		.	.	.	2		81		1	.		3		.		65	5	.	2		.	2	.	2	6	.		5	.	.	1		12	.		.										58	2	13	1	.	9	276
	4	Hullina hully	4		1							31	93	.	10	.	.	.	.		1	10	.	4	2	.	.	1	.	1	3	.	.	7	.	3	.	.	1										29	.	11	.	1	.	213
	5	Gudbanhalel	7		1	.	1	.	.	.	.		39	.	.	.	.				7	.		2	.	3	1	.	2	.	.	.	3	.	.	.					4								32	.	7	.		2	106
		Total of the Sudras	61	4	65	13	5	4	2	1	4	37	200	93	147	.	2	7	1	1	182	6	110	48	.	15	20	5	26	62	.	.	77	35	3	38	2	25	4	7	.	5	.	10	.	.	.	.	.	1	361	47	132	5	2	69	2959
		In the Journal of Adroog	959	6	67	.	33	.	7	19	.	2	19	.	28	.					37	6	184	52	4	43	17	18	3	31	3	29	43	31	.	98	.	.	.		2	.	4	1	91	9	190	8	4	42	.	180	38		16	10	208	2051
		Grand total in the Journal of Chitteldroog	395	10	132	13	38	4	9	20	4	39	219	93	175	21	2	7	1	1	295	18	294	100	4	58	37	23	63	93	3	29	120	71	3	66	2	25	4	7	2	5	4	11	91	9	190	8	4	42	1	541	85	132	21	12	277	5010

Explanatory Notes to the Canashoomar

a In the Sedardee Jear or 1800 these 4 Taraffs formed but one whence the Canashoomar includes the Amount of the whole.

b In the Sedardee Jear these two Taraffs being included as one the Amount of their particulars is inserted in one Article.

c In the Sedardee Jear Sedomphilly with 6 Dakely Villages was inserted as a Taraff but in the Roudree Jear in addition to 4 Afsely & 2 Dakely Villages were attached to it from the Aheemungul Taraff this Canashoomar gives its Amount for the former State.

d In the Sedardee Jear Aheemungul had 4 Afsely & 2 Dakely Villages more which are now annexed to Sedomphilly the Canashoomar agrees with its former State

N B The Canashoomar exceeds the Dahazada in the Beemasamoodrum District by 1 Tank
14 Coontas
31 Pagodas
7 Forts
5 Agraharoms

Chronological Table of the Boya Family of Chitteldroog

Compiled from the several Accounts collected in that Country in 1800 & 1801

in the following pages

	Cycle Year	A.C.	A.D.	Years Reigned
The Boya Caffres flying from Jadegeldroog arrive at Neeradaddee in the reign of Veera Narsim Rayel	Doormhan	1398	1475	
1 Timgutta Timma Naik or Mumba Timma Naik manages the Affairs of Naik of Holalkara in the reign of Veera Narsim Rayel (Inscription)	Veebava	1431	1508	
Appointed Naik of Bheerypor (Inscription)	Bahoodana	1441	1519	
Appointed Naik of Chitteldroog			do & died	
Besieged in Chitteldroog	Vicktrama	1443	1520	
Marches to Calburga				
Dies in Confinement at Beejanagur			not ascertained	
2 Jadyanadavobana Naik or Obanna Naik succeeds		not ascertained		
Appointed Naik of Chitteldroog by Ramraaze		not ascertained		
On his full assumes the Title of Rayah & the name of Addakkarey Naik		1487	1564	
Built Goodoo Kara	Mumma	1517	1595	
Dies and buried at Audapa Kutty	Soobacrood	1525	1603	
3 Castooree Rungapa Naik succeeds	Soobacrood	1525	1602	
Built Rungapatnam	Parabava	1529	1606	
The Taraqera Polligar surprizes Mayacondaa	Angerasa	1555	1632	
Erects the Palace Fortifications &c of Chitteldroog	Bava	1557	1634	
Defeats & takes the Tarracara Polligar				
Assumes the Title of Jondoogodala Raya	Dautoo	1559	1636	
Dies &c &c	Nandana	1575	1652	50
His Revenues Amounted to 65000 Doorgee Pagodas				
4 Hadakarey Naik succeeds in the same Year	Nandana	1575	1652	
Defeats the Taracara Polligar	Vinaya	1576	1653	
& the Harponelly Polligar	Rakhava	1589	1666	
Dies	Aumunda	1597	1674	22
His Revenues amounted yearly to 1000000 Pagodas				
So lived in the time of Ramud Dolla Sawns Invasion				
5 Obane Naik his Brother Succeeded	Aumunda	1597	1674	
or adopted Son according to the Sancoopa Register but appears to have been taken as & succeeded by				
6 Boracunta Rungapa his Son	Aumunda	1597	1674	
who was murdered by his mutinous troops he says Instead of by the Younger Brother of Hadakarey Naik the 4th Raya	Rachasa	1598	1675	5
7 Chickana Naik sent for from Sancoopa & succeeds	Rachasa	1598	1675	
becomes Emperor			1676	
becomes Usurper by stratagem	Pyngala	1600	1677	
& appointed Sillaree & Saude Soubadar of Huvryshurr				
receives the Keys of Bayadroog	Salayookee	1601	1678	
Dies with Issue	Chaya	1609	1686	11

		Cyde Years	A.D.	Years Reign
8	Madakarree Nayk his brother succeeds	Chaya 1609	1686	
	imprisoned by the Velavaupe who sets up Rungapa			
	and the Government is assumed by			3
9	Timmara Burmapa Nayk	Sookla 1632	1689	
	who relieves Anuge besieged by the Harponelly people			
	Constructed a Fort at Abor	Angeravara 1615	1697	
	& has frequent contests with the Harponelly people			
	Dies	Hava 1644	1721	
	Left of his Children by 33 Wives			32
10	Madakarree Nayk his Son succeeded	Hava 1644	1721	
	takes Goodicotta, defeats Seedojee	1649	1726	
	the War with Bednore	1661	1733	
	Moves Ramgeery	1665	1743	
	Killed in battle at Mayaconda	Chibbava 1671	1748	27
11	Castooree Rungapa Nayk his Son Succeeded	Chibbava 1671	1748	
	who by the aid of Moorari Row relieves Mayaconda			
	takes Sampaly &c	Sookla 1672	1749	
	Appointed to the Naud Goude &c of Seerah	Ramadeva 1673	1750	
	Observes new Titles	1673	1750	
	& Dies without Children	Hava 1697	1754	6
12	Madakaree Nayk son of Burmapa Nayk Succeeds	Hava 1697	1754	
	Hyder invades Bidaure Chitteldurg &c	Chibabana 1685	1762	
	but restores them on his paying a Nuzzier			
	Attends Hyder to the reduction of Bednore	Chitrapara 1695	1762	
	Attends him to Bankapore	Sobhauna 1696	1763	
	Engaged for him with the Mharattas at Katabally	Tavarana 1697	1764	
	Attends him to the siege of Ooty & reduces the Strong Fo			
	tress of Muddukt Sera			
	Assists Hyder against Serungapatam	Verodee 1692	1769	
	Besieged in Chitteldroog by Hyder but the siege raised	Havalumba 1700	1777	
	Chitteldroog besieged a second time by Hyder &			
	taken	Valumbee 1701	1778	
	The Country reduced & the Rajahs family carried to Se			24
	ringapatam			

The Caunnagatee-yavara Vaunchavellee or Annals & Chronological & Genealogical History of the Boya Rajahs of Cuttucull

Translated from a Cadutturn or Samara Manuscript at Seedawanadwog in 1800.

In former times some Boya families took refuge from Jadeguel-droog in these Jungles with their Household God Narasseemaabo, on account of the inroads & troubles of their Neighbouring Rajahs- Arriving near Cadagoondoo & Habraloo adjacent to the town of Neeroocadee,*1 in the first year Doormhee they remained there some time with the God of their Worship, this God appeared to them in a dream & ordered them not to carry him longer about in their wanderings but signified his desire to remain in the town of Neeroocadee The Ancient Chiefs among them Boodoo Naik, Jobegady Vobe Naik & Boola Naik hearing the God's command held a consultation & placed him in Neeroocadee according to his desire on an auspicious day with the consent of all their Tribes & Families & of the inhabitants of the neighbouring Villages who then began to attend & worship the God at that place

Afterwards these 3 Ancient Chiefs took up their residence at Ragalee with their families Heera Narroomaia Naik & his Son Tim-maya Naik resided at the Village of Mattee, with their families & Chuka Nagroomaya Naik & Vobalada Naik the Son of Boola Naik in this country. It is said that one day when Tymmaya Naik came to the Hill of Chittidroog with his followers, the God Sampagga Seed Eswar appeared to him, that also to them he paid a vast of respect to the Sayen Seedoglo*2 on the cave of Kinnara Gauee; & represented his condition they heard his prayers graciously & ordered him daily to serve them with offerings of Milk: the Seedoolos hearing with his attention afterwards granted him the Dasacaleenadooloota*3 the Seedamooleca & the Kaylambloo & conducted him to the Pagoda of Seedoo-

Have not been able yet to ascertain where Jadeguel-droog is situated from the Natives here and elsewhere

Cars &c. from the Eastern Hills being of the Hill Tribes who shall be visited by Buchanan & Hallenden Publ. Journal- re-stable traces of their original simples Historical Manners &c. presented the Account of their Tribe-

Neeroocadee Situation yet unknown

Seedooloo &c. Certain Sages & Characters in the Hindoo Mythology-

Caunnagatee maadooloola

were where he was ordered to attend that God in like manner as themselves. they then retired into the Grotto

When this Son Vobala Nack returned from Beegan agaar. this Seedooloo gave him the name of Madakarea—

Immanaj Nack continued to attend & offer Milk daily to the Seedooloo according to their desire at the Kenaragavee near to Barbacauya Seed-Eswer for their Idol in Figure like the Plantain fruit but one day they forsook their altars there & disappeared without the knowledge of any Mortal two Years after they came privately to the Pagoda of Tellipegai Seed-Eswer where they placed their wooden Sandals as a Token & disappeared, which being related to Vobala Nack at Joanbanoor by Makuntey Malayar the attendant of the Pagoda, Vobala Nack came immediately to the Pagoda with some ancient people & there found the wooden Sandals, he worshipped there for 3 Mondays successively, one day after he had performed adoration to the Sandals & exhorted he lay down to rest one his bed on the house of the Attendants of the Temple the Seedooloo approaches him Cloth in the proper habit, but invisible to all others & stood before him — Vobala Nack arose from his bed prostrated himself at their feet he begged them to pardon him & they then immediately disappeared from that time no one will lay down upon a bed near that Pagoda on the right or on the left — ×2

Afterwards Madakarea Nack having come from Madawara Hall to the weekly Ceremony on Monday of this God after the devotions, Vibhabadanging of the praises of Seed-Eswer were over while he was sitting down in the Pagoda of the Goddess Kolan Catamalee. the Seedooloo approaches & appeared to him then Madakary Nack submissive by said My God where do you reside they answered "here" he then said "where do you take your morning repast" they replied that their morning repast were the Jack Fruits of the Hill. he then asked "how do you eat the Jack Fruits since they always appear undenzemished & unchanged" then the Seedooloo took of those Fruits & cut them before him & he found nothing within but the empty Shells Madakary Nack & the Pagoda Attendants were astonished & prostrated themselves with much humility they this

× This Tale might be well omitted but as a description of the superstitions prevalent among the Natives
" It would be the wish of the Author to omit on their credit it is here recorded literally

then said that they would in future daily receive the Fruits of those Trees & then disappeared, from that period the these Trees produce yearly much fruit they contain nothing within the shells, the Seedooloo also from that time have not appeared to any Mortal.

Long after this in the reign of Burma Raa Naik it is said that a heavy shower of blood rained from these Trees.

In the reign of Veera Narasimha Rayaloo Immaraja Immana Naik ruled for some time in the Office of Naik at Holalkara In that Village he built at that time a Pagoda of Jopaula Swamy. Lately an Inscription remaining there on a Pillar of that Pagoda dated in
1508 the Cyclic Year Durbava when the Pagoda was erected.

Afterwards being appointed Naik of Hiriejoor he constructed there a Pagoda to Veerabhadra in front of which there was lately an In-
1518 -scription dated in the Year Parthoodaunya —

1553 In the Cyclic Year of Ramandeeka he was appointed Naik of Chittledroog & he then built a Pagoda to their House hold God called Seedeswaren Ringumaug he also constructed a Tank in his own name called Immana Naik Cara, the first Fortification enclosing Chittledroog near the Nalecauya Seed Burur Gooda, the second Fortification of Ranamunda-kum the third Inclosure of Vaneeagundabaugate & also an Avarama-ma or Place & the Pagoda called Hanoomunt near the Gate of Vaneeagundabaugate

1520 In the Cyclic Year Veeramas when Saluva Narrusinga Ray besieged the Fort of Chittledroog, encamping on the East side near Sombapoor, one night Immigenia Naik secretly entered his Camp with a design to carry off the horse of Saluva Narasinga Ray, the Horsekeeper awaking fought hard himself single Handed under the Cotton of the horsekeeper fastening the head ropes drove the Enemy accident into the hands of Immana Naik, who lay covered by the Straw he suffered the anguish with great fortitude & with one hand cut off the others with a sharp knife to extricate himself from this situation, the horsekeeper falling asleep again he got out from below the straw & carried off the horse in triumph to the Droog.

One of the Enemy's Elephants coming to water at the Tank was after this exploded by the besieged killed with an Arrow. at that time Immana Naik pulled down the old Durrugooda & constructed another

Goodu-

"Yet there is a mistake in the name of the 5th Year as Ramandeeka fell 16 Years before the known death of Ramaraaz See Holalkara Ins. copy page 82

Yoda near the Kulboogala, the enemy having besieged the place for a long
in order to intimidate them he beheaded a number of their Navigataroos of
Sanzuy, & sind this Yoda; he then held a Council of his Officers & Sons & asked
their opinions; they answered "if we fail to obey your Command consid
us as persons disobedient to the Commands of Seedah, Rangoah & Subradava
-ma the Deities of your Worship" this being related by Salava Narasingarow
by his Spies. he considered that this was not the time to be adverse to the
Chitte Abroo people, & that it was prudent to conciliate them. Then mak
a Peace with them thro' his principal Sergantoy, he returned with his Army
towards Calbaraga & laid Siege to that Fort for some time, these circumsta
-ces being related to the Rayel, he sent a letter to Timmana Nayk, ex
-pressing his admiration of his courage & fortitude & his desire to see his Hand
he replied to his Superior Lord that being preparing to assist Salava Na
-rungarow & to take the Fort of Calabaraga, after the conquest of that
place he would come in person to pay his respects, then collecting a de
-tect body of 2000 Baroowa he made ready for his Journey & left his
beloved Sons Gallavobana, Dadyanadavobana, Bodana & Salepen Na
with some Baroowa to take charge of his affairs in his absence & Ma
himself with Amugaravobana & 2000 Men on the 5th Jyesta Sud Shrabad
-ro on the Visangum Month & proceeded to Calabaraga. In his way in
village of Neerpocadee he performed a great Ceremony in honor of Rama
Swamy. On his Arrival at Calabaraga he paid his respects to Salava
Narasingarow & took his permission to assault the Fort: on the very nex
day on the 5th of Jyesta Month at six hours in the Morning with his Son Da
-ganavobana he attacked the Fort with his 2000 Men and got possession

Salava Narasingarow thereupon reported these deeds to his Sovere
at Benaragere upon which the Rayaloo sent for Timmana Nayk unto
his presence & kept him there for 3 Months: then the King being pleased with
his conduct sent him to his own place & conferred upon him most gracious
the following Presents

1. A Palo of Sankas & a Chacrum Gilt with Gold 3 A Sun
2. A Nagapusent Aundalurin 4. A Gold Saw
5 A

& Marshal with permission to carry it in the day time, with Magnificent dresses &c he also permitted him to have the Title of Nagalosca gobaso for the Heroes that attacked in open day) cried before his Palanquin by the Bastakajakas.-

He then requested permission to return to Chittledroog with his followers, but while he was managing there as before. the Raigel on some account being displeased with him confined him and Rygon with his Officers Annagaderobanaso & Daude Naick, as well as their people but Timmana Naick taking a convenient opportunity sent off Annagaderobana & Daude Naick to Chittledroog, granting them the Varadavaboody the Duty & Kaymmboo which had been lately granted him by the Sedoobo, they quickly proceeded thence & arrived at Chittledroog, but Timmana Naick hearing of his departure from this World by a natural death at Bejanagar his fourth Son Chickavobana Naick (as he was near him at the time) carried his body to Nata & erected there his Tomb.-

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2 Afterwards in the reign of Rama Rayaloo, Vadyanada-Vobana Naick the Son of the deceased Timmanga Naick (who had been created lately by the Sedoobo by the name of Nada Karey Naick) was appointed by Rama Rayaloo in his father's room as Naick of Chittledroog.

He then built, & erected a Pagoda to Manoomunta davagra in his Hom-batty ram (or assigned Village) called Kolloo Madecara, & also sent Magnificent presents to the Sedoo & Seringapaty.

A.D. 1541 to 1564 After the fall of Rama Rayaloo Vobana Naick was himself as a King & from that period was generally called Nada Karey Naick by the people (as granted lately by the Sedoobo,) In his State he was accustomed to hold in his hand a Great Sword. & he usually resided in the Village of Goontanoor with his Family & retinue.

A.D. 1594 In the Cyclic Year Jaya, he resided in the Village of Nadapagur-hatt where he managed all affairs - In the Cycle Manmada he built the Village of Goondoorana in Coonada Seema he then also granted the Daughter of Timmana Naick his Sister in marriage to Nonava & Daude Naick & Celebrated their Marriage. at that time he granted Voochengeudroog in Jagur

Rama Rayas reigned from 1464 to 1487 A.D. 23 Years according to the Portuguese Manuscript & others the Native Testimony of their own records of the History of Ikkeri agrees to Governing nearly as long by the Native of the Country & the person who had the Collection & writing this Account was translated to the Court of the Rama whose duty it was to keep & continue this Chronicle the expression is Rayas to be considered & phrased himself a King

Jagarya by his Sister, after this Mudalakary Nack expired of a natural death
A.D 1602 in the Cycle Year Sobacroot in the Month Aushadom. they buried his Corps
in the Village of Audapahully -

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3 His son Krastoory Rungapa Nack established himself in his fa-
A.D 1602 thers Kingdom in the Cycle Year Sobacroot on the 5th of Aushada Month. he
then resided at Audapanchalk for one year he erected a Village called
A.D 1606 by his name Rungapatam in the Cycle Year Parabava on the 15th of Ma-
gasseera Month on Wednesday the Star of Rotieny being ascendant -

In that Year he married a Beautiful virgin called Vodatagamavaha at
A.D 1632 the Village of Jalahully. In the Cycle Year Aungeerasa in the Visanga Mon
the Pollegar of Teracara named Tazacara Bovvoola Hanvoma pa Nack
in the Night time with a body of his followers surprized & possessed himself
of the following Villages & Boogs of the Chitteldroog District viz
1 Bava Boorada Fort - 2 Jaunaculd Fort 3 Hotacara Village
4 Mayaconda Fort - 5 Jetrada hully Village
- After this that Pollegar in the same Year on the 4th of Sravana Month
came to Rungapatam & took it * Krastoory Rungapa Nack escaped
thence with his Family & returned by the Hoola Canava to Chitteldroog
A.D 1633 In the Cycle Year Sreemookha he erected a curious Palace at
A.D 1634 Chitteldroog In the Cycle Year Bava he constructed the Fortification round
the Palace in that year the Pollegar of Teracara resolving to besiege Chit-
teldroog came with an Army & halted at Audanoor. Krastoory Runga
pa Nack being informed thereof hastened with his forces to oppose the
enemies in the Month of Margasseera & encamped at Hoolgor. there the
he held a Council with his Chiefs & asked their opinions, then Belishadoo Bo
lia Taragara Basucha & the Generals represented to the King that if they
were permitted by his Highness instantly to attack the Enemys Camp with
their followers they would undertake quickly to discomfit them. the King
replied to them, "why should I remain here to no purpose I have sent you against the
Enemy. shall I rather go myself & attack the Enemy along with my whole
force" so them marched with his Chiefs & his Army & encamped at Hoo
dagoor where on a sharp conflict he obtained the Victory & took the follow-
ing trophies from his enemies

One

* Rungapatam is at present in ruins it was but a small Place. some of the Old Tombs of the Jains
remain at Talacor

1 Onea Moolganaballa or a Kind of Pike. 2 Tower Cuchanaragaras a Kind of Brass Drums 3 Twosjeuc horses.

The Rajah took Ramoomapa Naik the Poligar of Sarakara Prisoner with 15 of his Relations & brought them to Chittledroog where they were confined in prison for 3 Months.

Then the King having a Son born unto him called Saravaujeraa Dooj, did the Tarracara Poligar & his Relations* at Liberty; & presented the Moo-Hangaballa & four Cinchoonagaras which had been taken in the battle to the God Seid-Bowra

Kastoory Rungapa Naik then marched with his Army & retook the following Forteresses & Places which had been lately taken by the Enemy viz:

Holacara fort — Sirtar Benore — Baugoor
Mayuconadroog — Dawarapoor — Jaunacull

when he besieged the fort of Jetradahully the Head of that place Nadia attempted to deceive the Rajah who taking the place by assault put him to death

A.D.1636 In the Cyclo Jear Dautoo he gave his Daughter Vobaca to Seemada Rungapa Naik & celebrated the Ceremony of their Marriage he also erected another Palace for his Son in law's Residence.

But Rungapa Naik formed a conspiracy against the Rajah his father in law & holding a private deliberation with his followers at 8 hours of the night they surrounded the first inclosure of the Fort with great secrecy & as they were proceeding up the Droog, the Guards of the Sidre gate observing them had time to shut the doors & to give an alarm by their outcries which being heard by Comaara Hadaskary, Sunabaana dabomana, Irogauwaconchana & Bancoroodigtaana, & some Rons who lay in the Country of Banadasawady they rose from their sleep & got in by the Postern of Colakondandy to the Droog, on coming to the Centre Gate they had so fierce a conflict that the blood flowed down to the Gate of Kastoory Rungapa Naik: on of the Officers called Comara Hadcaa-mana slaughtered with his own Sword 40 Men.

The Rajah hearing of this attempt at his Palace & the Valours of Hadcaramana was well pleased with his gallantry & conferred proper rewards

* This custom of setting at Liberty the hereditary foe of their Family on such an occasion is perfectly consistent with that Simplicity of manners & generosity that appears to have prevailed among them. Some traditionary Accounts of the cause of the Feuds with the Tarakara Family is mentioned in Page 10

rewards on those who defended the Droog, & performed due ceremonies to their Household Gods

Madakarree Naick about this time assumed the title of Jeir dary Rahjaraja or He who bears the Keen edged Battle Axe.

His Son in law Sevada Ringapa Nayke escaped by the Sea Postern to Heereyoor & besieged that fort, but the Rajah collecting a great number of Armed men proceeded to Heereyoor & drove the insurgents towards Masagulli, he then returned to Heereyoor where the heroes of Kachana Naick performed the auspicious Ceremony of Haurty consisting in Lights borne before the King by Women, when he approaches a Place: which he graciously accepted & presented them with two thousand Pagodas: after this the King was presented with a fine Sword, two thousand Pagodas & two Magnificent Habits by Kachana Naick at Heereyoor & he returned to Chitteldroog with his retinue.

He now assumed the Title of Shreemunmaha Nauya-Cauchee Kaumagatee Kastooree Madakary-Nakara-poottra-Kastoory-Ring-gapa Naick Signifying in the Canara Language Kastooree Ringapa the Son of Kaumdgatee Kastoory Madakaree Naick the Excellent & Thy Lord over all Nacks — the Fortunate — the Prosperous; which he used to all his orders to Numildars, Soobadars & the Inferior Polligars under his command.

1644 In the Cyclic Year Jauana in the Aushada Month, his Eldest Son Sagaraya departed this life of a natural death & they erected his Tomb at Chenta honda, after this the King Kastoory Ringapa Naick took the following Districts most benevolently away

Chittladully	Holacara	Jagaloor	Sedamjeeroo hobaly
Tolavoo	Mayaconda	Banoor	Guntoo noor
Jaunovaulli	Kunta Benore	Calvoogara	Godaurna hobaly
Dwarapoor	Honoor	Holatehall	Bangoor hobaly
Baugoor	Anuyee	Casapoora	Droogadahobaly
	Belechodee	Hoolloorhobaly	

The revenues of these Hobalies were then fixed at 65000 Doorgee Pagodas

He also erected a Matam in her own name called Chittoora

The Head Tallary of Chitteldroog named Seedja also erected a Pagoda to Seed Eswur at Nallagoodd in a Jardin bearing his name; his Son Javeyana built a Patta, at last this Raja Nastoory Rungapa Nayk departed this life by a natural death in the Cyde Year of
A.D.1652 Nundana & his Tomb was reared at Bodicotta.

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4. His Segond Son Madakary Nayk was then installed at Chitteldroog in the Nundana Year on the 5th. of Mangaseera Month
A.D.1652 by the relations of the Family & the other Officers at the Pagoda of Seed
A.D.1654 Eswur, In the Cyde Year Jaya he built the Fortifications of the gate of Jaucana.

A.D.1653 In the Cyde Year Vayaya the Polligar of Taracara investing the fort of Davapoora this King marched & attacked the Army of Patabe-rana Nayk near Dacapoor & after a bloody conflict obtained a great Victory, the Survivors fled towards Jalabalasee & halted there, the Ra-jah of Chitteldroog got possession of the following Trophies from the Enemy.

The Remarkable Sword that Chicka Hanoomapar Nayk usually carried himself
A fine Dagger. Twenty Valuable Horses & fifteen Musquets

In the Army of Madakary Nayk at this time some of his most distinguished Officers assumed the Insignia of Bells worn on their legs
After this the King returned thence to Chitteldroog with his Army.

In this Year in the Maugum Month he erected a Palace
A.D.1655 below the Droog, in the Cyde Year Munmada he erected the fortifica-tion of the Jallra Baugaby (or Plastered) Gate. Afterward in the Cyde
A.D.1657 Year Hevalumbee he built the Basawana Boorooja & the Inclosed for-
A.D.1661 tification of Ramadawara Pagoda. In the Cyde Year Plava he construct-ed the fortification above the Jalanatama Pagoda. In this year he captured the fort of Bodacara by assault with Nunnevala & Agamungalum. In
A.D.1662 the Cyde Year of Sobbacroot on the 8th. of Maurgaseera Month he took Heereyoor after a siege of 20 days.

In this Cyde Year near the Palace of Caumagatee Timmana Nayk he built 2 Magazines. On the Aurabunda (an inaccessible Rock) of the Pacha-Canava he built a handsome Storehouse where is Daily a Stone Lamp

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Aurabunda A smooth & almost inaccessible Rock they seemed to delight in reasoning buildings on these singular situations, many of these rude grotesque Masses of naked Granite are decorated with Elevations of various kinds at Chitteldroog as well as other Hill Forts.

A.D 1663 Lamp Stand & a curious Cradle. In the 5cyle Year of Sobacroot he construct-
ed the Canajum (or Store House) on the Anurabunda, near the Pagoda
of the Goddess Jaganatanya. also another near the Venauyaca Pagoda;
In the same Year near the Mooketeseevanlayum Pagoda he caused to be
erected a handsome Stone Pillar in manner of a Lamp Stand In the
A.D 1666 5cyle Year Parambaya he established the Custom of placing several
Lamps daily on that Pillar. In this Year he also erected the Enclo-
sure of the Fort of Ranamundajum, he built two Treasury houses
near the Jaganatama Pagoda: he constructed two circular Magazines
on the road of Peeha Canaya: one Stone Canajum. he then erected a
Tank bearing the name of his Mother Vadalimmaya

The Polligar of Harponelly having invested the Fort of
Jerremulla this Rajah with a considerable Force defeated their Army
& forced the Harponelly Man to return to his own Country he then made
Tank near Nagaracobara calling it in his own name Anurasana-
dara. he also made another Tank near Jeeregahulla. He next caused
a Chariot to be made to the God of Heereypoor & a Poultry, he also caused
to be repaired with the finest Plaster Work the following Pagodas viz
That of the God Seed-Eswar — of the God Hedemb Eswar — and
of the Goddess Jaganautama
he caused some curious Statues to be placed in these Pagodas, soon after
he erected the Pagoda of Nelecauya Seed-Eswar with an excellent Well
& he also built the fortified Gate of Hedemb Eswar

In this Year the King went to Royadroog where he marri-
ed Malaya the Daughter of Bootacalapomua after which he
A.D 1674 died in the 5cyle Year of Nunanda in the Poosheya Month. his
36 Years ascended his Funeral Fire *1.

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5. As he had no Sons his brother Vobana became King
after him *2

The deceased King Madakarce Nack ruled the following
districts with much Clemency & benevolence down to the end of his life

Jetrakully

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1 Saga-mannum. The Funeral Pile (Telli & Can)

2 A difference here appears with the Account abstracted at Chitteldroog in 1800 but which is ob-
tained by the 5cyle Page of the Canoopa Account, or Register. that Vobanga Nack being Cousin
immediately who was by adopted Son of Madakarce not his brother, for Son being Killed in
Mutinous Boy after three Years of confusion by Younger brother of Madakarce was recalled
& installed in 1675 & the direct Line restored See Canoopa Account Page 174 & Anjaconda Page 67

1 Jetrahully	Mauyacanda	Belechodoo	Godavanahall
Talavoo	Sunkabenoor	Kancoopa	20 Nunnevalt
Jaunvocall	Batoor	15 Jagaloor	Godacarre
Davapoor	10 Honoor	Tavaracara	Ayamungala
5 Baugoor	Matee	Banoor	Hereyoor
Hollacara	Anneyee	Holatehall	Codaganoor &

25 Droogada Hobaly

amounting at that time to 100000 Pagodas of Revenue: these Districts were then divided into four parts under four Durroopatygars by name Kotagorroocana — Caranecaapana — Anjegara Malana and Cohanecaboonapa —

In the time of Vobana Naik, Saranoobo & Audoore Malapa constructed the Godanaik Tenk, a Stone Pagoda, thy Audoor Malapa Pagoda with one Wall, also a Garden neare the Pauee or Den; after Audooroo Malapa had departed from this World, Vobana Naik again repaired the Pagoda, Tenk & Wall at his own expence; Erected his Tomb in his Garden —

AD 1674 6 Afterwards in the Cycle Year Aununda, Sooracaunta Ram=gapa Naick Son of this Vobana Naik was instated in the Kingdom after his father in the Pagoda of the Goddess Calama; but his Army *2 arrested this King & beheaded him at the Gate of Chicka-Aramana (or the Smaller Palace) because they had not received regular by their Pay from the King, this happened in the Cycle Rachasa on AD 1675 the 5th of Vysauga Month —

During these troubles Hera Comaurana leaving his Son Chickana Naik behind fled from Chittledroog to Harapanahully at the same time the Sons of Kauta Naik & Lingana, were beheaded, but Hera Comarana escapeing to Harapanahully resided at Cancoopa for some time —

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7 In the same Year on the 2d of Jyastu Talavaury Dausana & Rangapa went to Belechodoo whither they invited Chickana Naik &

*2 Army: the original Word is Raunooroo=Joreecaroo, or Braue of his Army

& upon getting his consent brought him to Chitteldroog where he
A.D.1675 was acknowledged in the Year Rauchasa on the 17th of the Jyasta
Month at the Pagoda of Seed Eswur -

A.D.1676 In the Cycle Year Nala this King *1 having invested the Village of Sunnagarra of Nidigull for 20 Days captured it - In the same Year the Harapandpully people having besieged the Fort of Anegee, this King went with a great Body of Foot & defeating the Enemy they fled to their own Country; In this Year he erected a Palace near the Gate of Caloo Bagaly

A.D.1677 In the Cycle Year Pingala Shumshur Cawn besieged the Fort of Hurryhurr. this King being informed thereof by Letters from Sazoo Cawn who was in the Fort he quickly marched with a strong Force of Foot & encamped near Bauteehagooda *2 On the approach of night, the Rayah caused his people to fix lamps & lights to the branches of the Trees & to the horns *3 of their Cattle; he directed also the Musicians to play on their Instruments of Music at the same time; leaving only a few Peons to keep up the fire & lights, that the Enemy might believe the Army still lay there, he marched at night with his whole Force & taking a circuit by the Road of Cadeyal a Village West of Hurryhurr, he entered the place unobserved; he fought for some days & destroyed considerable numbers of the besiegers who then fled to their own Country; Upon this Victory the Hurryhurr Saroo Cawn made the following Presents to the Rayah

Two fine Horses - The Duty of Tallaries - The Office of Naudgoura with some other Allowances from the Hurryhurr District

The King then returned to Chitteldroog with his Army -

A.D.1678 Some time after this in the Cycle Year Saubyoo Kitee this King went with a considerable force towards Rayadroog with intention to besiege the fort. but the Polligar of Rayadroog called Bootacala Bomaya came out in person & delivered the Keys of the place with his own hand to the King, who was so well pleased with his Submission that he brought him to Chitteldroog & granted him his daughter in marriage & celebrated the Festival

*1 Aarasoo (Can.) King
Aarasoo Rannum (Can.) Kingdom } These words are henceforward used in these Annals
Aarasoo Munnee (Can.) Palace

*2 Bata-goola Hele near Hurryhurr

*3 Another Stratagem of this Kings exercised by Malla Nair of Hutty as mentioned in the Hutty Ac

there, he then sent his Son in law, his Daughter & them returned to Rayadroog with great joy.

AD 1679 In the Cycle Year Secdaurdee this King signified to the Taracara Polligar that he was desirous to marry his Daughter, who devised a scheme to give him in Marriage a Virgin, one of his relations but not his own Daughter who being made known to the King, he determined to fight them assembled all his Select forces & Infantry & Marched against the Enemies: the Polligar of Tarracara then granted his Daughter called Hanoomava & celebrated the marriage with great Pomp.

1680 In the Cycle Year Roudree he erected the Pagoda of Vobba Naik upon the Hill, also another Pagoda to the God Horacara, Vavarapoma Rungadamar & a Hanoomada Hondom upon the hill.—

1686 8. In the Cycle Year Chaya in the Ausweeja Month, this King dies: he had two Sons his Eldest brother Madakary Naik was acknowledged in the same Year in the Carteca Month.—

In his Government the Dalavoya Moodanna being discontented with the Raja conspired with some of the Chief Ministers & other Officers & forcably put him in prison upon the hills; & the Dalavauye assumes the management of Public Affairs in the name of Rungapa: but some of the Relations, Courtiers & Officers forming a secret combination with Comara Burmappa Naik, they beheaded Dalavauye Moodanna & acknowledged Comara Burmappa Naik's* Claim for this Kingdom, in the

1689 Cycle Year Toocha, in the Ausweeja Month.—

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9. In his charitable Government he erected the following Matums Pagodas, Tanks Gates & Villages viz

1. To Combadaraya God at Bungegondanahully
2. To Hanoomuntaroya God at Belechodoo
3. One Seed Ewer Pagoda, on the Droog with a Choultry to cover the Palanquin of the God.
4. A Mroogaswamy Matum on the Droog
5. A Mantapum near the Yaggnyantama Pagoda to perform there the annual Ceremony of that Goddess.

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* The relation on which Burmappa Naik stood to the Family does not appear.—

6 One Dewara pauda Pagoda on the Droog
7 One Veeldcont Eswur Do
8 One Gopaulduvara Do
9 One Chundrasacur Do
10 One Bilchat Eswur Do
11 One Venculaxama Do with the Bogay Muntapum
12 One Beem Eswur Do on the Bank of the Tank of Beemasamoodrum
13 One Vochengama Do with the other Idolatry Images &c
14 One Pagoda of Pranayang Eswur on the Nagarkdona
15 One Choultry on the Ranapmundaladroog
16 One Choultry on the South Side
17 One Choultry near Nallecanya Red Eswur Gôd
18 The Gate called Voora Baugaloo near Jaganautama Pagoda
19 The Gate called Hedemb Eswur Baugaloo
20 The Gate called Hanoomana Baugaloo
21 The Gate called Chickonna Naik
22 The Choultry at the Pacha Canava
23 The Inscription of the Santa Baugaly Gate

Tanks

1 A Tank near Sulagatta named Vochavanaugatecara
2 The Tank of Voochavanachully in the Nagaconda District
3 Two Tanks at Baramasagar
4 The Tank of Baramasamoodrum of the Jagaloor District
5 The Tank of Chitrahully called Kalisemaradacara
6 The Tank of Kasara Sully called Madakaree Naik-Cara was repaired by
7 The Tank called Kastoory Rungapa Naik-Cara was repaired by
8 The Tank of Beemasamoodrum
9 The Tank of Nunefee
10 The Tank of Chempana-Naik-Cotta
11 The Tank of Madecary Naik-Cotta
12 The Tank of Hanahalli of the Jodabanahalli District
13 The Tank of Catahadaloo Village
14 The Tank of Pagavana Sully near Coonobanamaradee
15 The Tank on the Droog called Rungayanecara

Monday

Hondums on the Droog

1st Seedana Hondum. 2d Sunta Hondum. 3d Vochengama Hondum

Gardens

1. A Garden on the Droog
2. The Garden below the Droog called Soongaralata

Gardens at the Fortresses

3. The Garden of Seedawanadroog
4. The Garden of Baswanadroog
5. The Garden of Aulsor
6. The Garden of Aylaguttu
7. The Garden of Seedeyanatotta

Palaces

1. The Chicsha Aramanah (or Little Palace)
2. The Chaumava Aramanah
3. The Baramanvana Aramanah
4. The Dodda Aramanah, or Great Palace) was also repaired
5. A Great Public Choultry (Dodda Kazzar Chauree)
6. A Great Treasury House (Dodda Posha Khanee)
7. The Large Choultry called Omarasawady

The Tanks Wells & Mallums constructed by the Principal Sowcars of this Droog

1. The Hanaomunta Pagoda & Esdeer Pagoda at Chauvanahully with a Tank were erected by — Lingapa
2. The Eswur Pagoda with a Garden & Well
3. A Stone Lamp Pillar in front of Hyloorawun Eswur Pagoda — Dalavoya
4. The Village Chuckanahully with the Hanoomunto Pagoda & Eswur Pagoda by — Chuckana
5. Busseswa Eswur Pagoda on the Droog
6. Nangama Pauvee
7. Lingapa Pauvee — or wells without the Town of Hutteldroog
8. Vidya Mundapum (or Place of Education)
9. The Garden
10. Tipparoodroodas Tank with a Chutty with one Pagoda
11. Pungadauvee Pagoda in the Pagoda of Thauboo Ramaswamy near Darapooram

— By Volanoor Mallapa & Seedapa

A Man named Jarasapa on going to Benares with his family erected there
12 A Choultry in the name of Baramapa Naick to the Jodi Changeswer Eswer
After he returned to Chittledroog he also erected the
13 Pagoda named Tong Eswrer Dawastamum on the Droog
14 He also planted two fine Gardens on the outside of Chittledroog
15 A Matum & Cutta was built by — Sittarama Chicka Naick
16 A Pagoda of Vencatarammana with a Well & Garden was made by — Bauroopataga
17 One Well near the Vanecagonda Gate
18 One do near the Garden of Madahully Village — By Somma pa the Botasia or Treasurer
19 One Bassavana Pagoda in the Lower Fort — By Pundrahully Dasapa
20 One Rungadaumoo Pagoda in Pundrahully — By Calahoonesa Dawana
21 One Madagalva Pagoda in Mauhecara
22 The Runyadama Pagoda at Kauloogatu
23 The Moodapramana Pagoda at Calahoonesa &
24 One Tank
25 Baramala Naick Droog and — By Seederaumia Bauroopatagur
26 Ranganahully Village
27 The Matem at Hollagondee — By Baugoore Baredasee
28 The Eswer Pagoda

The Children of Baramapa Naick*

By his first Wife Dovasedava he had 2 Sons named Dodda Champana Dodda Chanhaapia; By his second Wife Dodagaaudava he had a daughter named Moodava — by his third Wife Voochava he had 4 Sons by name Bargamana, Sompachempia Chakana Dodalingapanna Chicka Naick & three daughters Chamava, Latava & Chempadauha, by his fourth Wife Rangava he had a daughter named Lautaca, by his 5th Wife Sanasedava he had two Sons by name Madacarre Naick & Chickagavana, by his sixth Wife Suramangbungarava he had 2 Sons by named Dodalingana & Chempana, by his Seventh Wife Chickaveerava he had one Son named Savapa Nack, by his eighth Wife Sudeguma Jerava he had a Son named Singana, a Daughter Chamava, who was by the King granted to the Vanecondra Roy boo in marriage: by his Ninth Wife Hallagatava he had a Son named Dodda Ra mana

* His Lordship observing that they have connected themselves by marriage with all the neighbouring Rajahs even the Emperial house of Seringapatam they were not to be molested by reason of the Alliance with the Beddore instances of Vadapara were not to be inserted in the Embassadors

mana, by his tenth Wife Doda Timmava he had a Son called Doda Cautana; by his eleventh Wife Cavasedava he had a Son named Chicka Cautana; by his twelfth Wife Hundoonoor Teravah he had a Son named Chicka Lingana; by his thirteenth Wife, Doda Chenaverava he had a Son named Doda Lingana; by his fourteenth Chicka Chamayeava he had a Son named Chicka Baramana, by his fifteenth Chicka Soobava he had a Son named Rea Sooramapa, by his Sixteenth Wife Dodaschmsava he had a Son named Doda Cautana By his Seventeenth Wife Chickacaraava he had a Son named Chicka Cautana by his eighteenth Boraava he had a Son named Baramana; by his nineteenth Wife Chicka Basavo he had a Son named Caracantia, by his twentieth Wife Hagava he had a Son named Mogenlingana; by his twenty first Wife Chicka Lingava he had a daughter Dodasatada; she granted this Virgin to Mugenageery Comara in Marriage, By his twenty second Wife Botapungava he had a Daughter Cautaca; the King granted this Virgin to the Rutnagery Rajah in Marriage; by his twenty third Wife Chicka Lingava he had a Daughter called Chempaca, whom he granted to Jerrimullar Bomanar Nack in Marriage, by his twenty fourth Wife Bomava he had a Daughter Canyava who was married to Havanoor Hangomunta Nack. by his twenty fifth Wife Comata Deedavah he had a Son Sempana by his twenty sixth Wife Gungava he had a Son Lingava by his twenty seventh Wife Mandava he had a Son & Daughter by name Doda Lingana, & Moodava, the latter was married to Mullapa Nack Poligar of Hutty by his twenty eighth Wife Boochava he had a Son Champana By his twenty ninth Wife Chenava he had a Son Lingana by his thirtieth Wife Boraava he had a Son Cautana by his thirty first Wife Mandava he had a Daughter Cautaca, this King granted her to the Poligar of Kanagerey named Kaapa Nack in Marriage; by his thirty Second Terava he had a Son Champana; by his thirty third Wife Teparca he had a Son Chempanana.

A.D 1721 In the Cyele Year Rava on the 9yasta Month the King Baramuppa Nack departed this life

16 In the same Year on the 13th of that Month Mado Kyree Nau one of the Sons of the deceased King succeeded to the Kingdom by the consent of the Ancient Relations & Officers of the State*1

In this Year he erected the following Forts

1. Nalalabunda Fort - 2. Emanahully Fort 3 Ummooroondy Fort

A.D.1721 In the Cycle Year Soboroot the Pollegar of Sheerungapatan sent him the following Presents viz

A fine Horse A fine Tusked & Remarkable Elephant named Raya Gopaul the Son of Innaga Coil Cawn Soobadar of Seera & recommended him with the Villages of Baugoor & Hadegara -

In this Year the King having sent for Yelaca the Daughter of Annagondy Raja & for Nagea Lagrishalava the daughter of the Canacapa Pollegar, married them both himself

A.D. 1723 In the Year Soobaroo the Soubadar of Seera presented him with the Village of Anyanapoor -

A.D. 1725 In the Cycle Year Vaswavansoo Cauri Cawn Seedoji & the Nalanand people having with a considerable force invested Anyanapoor took it

A.D. 1726 In the Cycle Year Rorabava whom Nandegauree was besieged by the same enemies they attacked them vigorously & destroyed their Army - In the same Year he invested Vaneeveti & Canoor of the Rattaguary Samad & took them -

A.D. 1730 In the Year Saudasima he took the Possession of Chadoo & Bau

A.D. 1733 -maravy, In the Cycle Year Viramandecha in the Cushadra Month he marched to the Poducottao Country with his Army & took Choramanoor & Bendara - In the Year Manunda he took Kanada part Sedapoor Nunjasamoodra - Dava samoodra, Boyacatagooda & Tirgaduvayagooda by assault - In the Cycle Year Rauchesa he being Poducottao & proceeded to on treaty -

A.D. 1736 In the Year Nala in Cushada Month soken Sedoji ×2 & the Havanoor people besieged Holalkara, this King came from Chittaldroog with a great Multitude & conquered them in battle -

A.D. 1738 In the Cycle Year Chaitrayachtee, the Hara pasa pully & Nau

*1 Hullu Pyhee Lawaroo more literally signifies the Ancient Relations & Servants of the Sun

A.D. 1739 Maud people took Hydaga, Caudauche & Hebelle. In the Year Seedary dee this King retook them in a very short time — In this Same Year the Hara panahully & Malanaud people captured Hodegary & Naravien-
A.D. 1746 jee. — In the Cyde Year Roudree in the Baudrapada Month an auxiliary force from Tatasing having joined the Army of the King he went & invested the Fort of Suntabenoor. The people of Malanaud sent 6000 Horse & 18000 foot under Rohelee Lingapa against the Army before Suntabenoor — Rohlee Lingapa on his arrival incamped near Hoa-
dekera, which when Madakaree Nauk heard of leaving about — Horse & Foot near Suntabenoor he marched with 1000 Horse & 6000 Foot & attacked the Enemy & after a bloody Action he destroyed the great-
est part of them. Rohlee Lingapa their General was killed by a shot & upon his death his followers fled, one of the Enemy's Elephants named Dodaboselingapa fell into the hands of Madakaree Nauk's people.

A.D. 1713 In the Cyde Year Roodrodgary, this King invaded with his Army the Country of Hara panahully & took the Villages of Balana-
doo-oo-oo, while he was there in the Chitra Month of this Year, having notice that the people of Malanaud had surprized Ramageerydroog, he instantly returned with a Strong party by Chittledroog to Rama-
geery & laid Seige to the Fort. The Malanaud, Nunegondee & Raidroog People & the Auxiliaries of Somasakeer Nauk Pollegar of Hara panah-
ully having collected about 8000 Horse & 20000 Foot hastened to Ra-
mandgeery Wenegunpee near Hodagary & made a furious attack on the be-
seegers when many were destroyed; the Hara panahully people finding a favorable opportunity attacked the fort & entered the Place, in this severe
action Madakaree Nauk was wounded in the right Cheek & was obliged to retire to his Tent to have his Wounds dressed he then mounted his Elephant & collecting his shattered troops marched once more to attack the Enemy with fury & forced the Droog more vigorously than before. Towards Midnight the Hara panahully people having brought the Chiefs of the Malanaud's Army with their followers out of Ramageerydroog they joined their force & the Chittledroog people got possession of the Droog in which they found seven Jars that the Enemy left behind them —

Next

[32] Seedoojee better known by the Title of Nundee Rau father of the famous Meeranee Rau

#a It is doubtful from the reading whether they entered the Place [illegible] entered it & stra

Next morning the Allies having drawn out their remote forces of passed to the Army of Hadahary Naik a famous engagement entered which the two Leaders Hadahary Naik & Tomasakeer Naik met on their Elephants & maintained a fierce combat for some time in which Tomasakeer Naik is described to have used the Tuppoo & the Siamese Sword.

1744 In the 1744 Year Hahalarachy Hadahary Naik marched against the Kouradroog people & took the following places & Forteresses of Kouradroog viz.

Hanchanahully which he named Hostanapoor
Bomanalepa fort, which he named Bomanadroog
Colapalime named Seedeyadroog
Mannecoddoor or Kunghyanadroog
Hahyancoor forewhich
Hunigapadoo or Hahadawa
Tenecomoodoor Tenecapa
Talawara or Jacawara

1748 In the 1748 Year Cottowa Hadahaver Naik laid Siege to Bradacara & maintained three a destructive War for 3 or 4 Months at last he ordered his people to undermine the place, which they effected by performed & having taken it he named it Tiusumbapoor, he also took Colahully & called it Hrootyanayapoor.

In the same Year the Halavaru people Tomasakeer Naik & Tarapanahully the Pringgawar & the Kouradroog people having combined their forces invaded the Chitteldroog Country with a numerous Army & took the following Places & Forts.

Hadadag forts Honoor fort Holeloo and Hirdurura

In the Month Hargaserane Hadahary Naik went to meet Seedeyadroog on secret affairs & on his return encamped at Dunegere for some time; there he was informed, that the Confederates had besieged Hanyagonda & hastened thither by way of Nerooraddy; he attacked the besiegers & was slain on this occasion* upon his Elephant the 13th of Pooshoonum Month, on the fall of the King his Army returned to Chitteldroog: 2 Tuppoos, 4 Elephants & the Sword & Armour of Hanyana. Naik fell into the hands of the Enemies on this occasion.

The following Countries were ruled by Hadahaver Naik at the time of

* For an account of this action see Hayaconda page 69.

of his life viz

1 Beemasamoodrum
Jebrada hully
Jodabanna hall
Jaunoocull
5 Buvapoora
Hossdroog
Bangoor
Rhimagerry
Halalcara
10 Heryoor
Bhrmagerry
Tadadee

Horacaradavanapoor
Runga samoodrum
15 Sekavanadroog
Hanyacondu
Bhrmanaikdroog
Hadakary naickanoor
Lokecará
20 Codaganoor
Nunjee
Belachodee
Kanoocoopa
Barmasagur

25 Injeloor
Barmasamoodrum
Dodaree
Tadiah
Chittu
30 Jellibelavanacota-seema
Castoory-Rungapa Nukdar
Bhrmapoor
Hemavatee
Chanoor
35 Bidigara and
Kanecara

The names of the Villages of Royadroog that were sold by him

1 Seevasamoodrum
Jeerapoor
Sedayadroog Nolumb
Birbavanadroog
5 Rungianedroog
Benisapoor
Nirbadawanpoor
Kanoocanpoor

Nacacoonapoor
Brancaswamydroog
Hoolacanacoppa
Seevasamoodrum
Chorawoor
Dawasamoodrum
Seeracota
Voomamahaswamydroog

Wodeena
Kanatully
Ayanungalum
Rungswamy hully
Chorpowanoor
Hoocanpoor &
Hanigacullee

This King erected on his Reign the following useful Public Works viz:

A Pagoda to Kalama Jodeys
to Beemeswar Jodeys

To Palaised Castoor
to Hemmootaswar Jodeys

One Stone Camp Pillar
Two Gradles

One Stone Natum and One Tank near Hunagabetta of Kuderabetta Village.

11 Afterwards in the Cyeel Year Sheevara his Son Castoory Rungapa Nuck succeeded in this Kingdom he presented a Lee of Pagodas to Mooraure Row & the Adoni Soobadar named Hedayet Modeen Khan to be attended him with a strong force to Harugawada to have he conquered his enemy in Battle in the Cyeel Year Sheela of the Chitra Month

A.D. 1749

Mooraure Row after procuring him this Victory, came to Chitteldroog

having taken his permission returned to his own Country in safety

In the Hatergadaru Month of the same Year the King marched with his Army into the Uduregondy Country took the town of Kompala quickly returned home, in another expedition he took possession of Yaa Yoonbor & 5 Villages from the Uduregondy people -

The King erected the Dewa Mohadar who presented him with the date of Tolawy & Dandegang of the Seven Corles of Maloogotar

1751 1/3 of the Villages as a Jest in the Cycle Year Pramadeotar

Afterwards in the Cycle Year Prajopatty he marched with a great Army against the Bandehaud Seema & Wasegod that Fort for 7 Months when he took it & named it again Jungannagur

In this Year Honoor & Hadalda were taken by him and also in the same Year he assumed the following Titles in the order & title Sreemana-Maha-Nauk-Abeecharya-Nawnagatee-Mado Kaya-Nauk Nayak Cinstoory-Nongapha-Nauk, which Signifies in the Sreemana language - the Fortunate the most Prosperous King Cinstoory-Thiri-apa-Nauk Lord of Cruenagatee - Hadalawy-Nauk the most Great Lord Lord over all other Nauks -

1753 In the Cremecha Year the Standering House of Yaya's Army took the Fort of Hangee but restored it again to the Settle-ment upon agreement for a Sum of Money & In the 1754 Year Bruwa this King departed this life

In his Government he erected the following Buildings in the Pegu Country

Twopundgemas or Circular Temples Mean Indo Asseun Pagoda in the Town of Tarrawuddy near the Cinnamon Yaa a Store house for Ammunition He also pulled down the Hall called Comarachauwady near the Arawaa na or Palace erected a New Palace & adorned it with curious paintings & Hadamana or place of Exercise for the Sattlers *2

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12 As the late King had no Sons, a Son of Burmapa Nauk Min Nadochaun Nauk was acknowledged for this Kingdom in the Cycle Year Sunan on the 8 Nestrada Month -

In

*1 In the space of twelve Months shall remain

*2 [illegible] the Cruenagatee made a Portuguese Ship

9/1762

In the Cyde Jeu Chitra Jaunon on the 1st of Vaudeca month Hyder Ally Khan Nouzdar of Seringapatam advanced into the Cuttaldroog Country with a numerous Army & took the following Forteresses viz

1	Tschamapoor		Tellick		Jannoocullee
	Baraboramapoor		Jourrasamoodram		Burmasundroog
	Vanoocullee		Hutty		Hoscoora
	Chanoor		Hedrigoor		Rumagerry
5	Bodacroo	10	Hoosdroog	16	Runjaundroog
		16	Banyoor		

After this Madakary Naick sent Lechmen Row as his Vakeel & Runmaugee & Jongagee Kaul & Nysangers to Dindegull Venkata Rau one of the Principal Officers of Hyder who brought them into his presence & by his means obtained peace from Hyder on paying Ten thousand Pagodas as a Nuzzur to Hyder Ally Cawn; who likewise confirmed unto Madakary Naick all the Forteresses that had been lately captured by him

In the Month of Magungasseram the King Raja came to Hyder near Hoolcoora Hat his Request, marched with his Army in assistance of the Army of Hyder upto the Malgaund Country where he took the following Forteresses belonging to that Country at the first Assault viz

Vodegara, Hoolcoora, Sunteinoor, Hiriahanoor & Seramagee. From he advanced to Bedroonoor along with Hyder & fought as fare as Cagan with the Enemy, at last his people assaulted the Fort & took it for Hyder: Upon this success in the Month of Poorbya Hyder Ally presented the following Forteresses belonging to the Bedroonoor Province with some other valuable Presents to Madakaree Naick as an honorable reward for his distinguished Valour & fortitude viz

Sundabenoor —	Vodegara Seema —	Harawadee.
An Elephant	A Breast Knot of Solitaire Diamonds of inestimable price	
A Horse	A Pair of Pendants of inestimable Rate	
A Gun Fitt with Gold	A Pendant of Emeralds of great Value with Magnificent Drapes.	

Hence the King returned to Cuttaldroog with his followers

To

A.D. 1763 In the Year Swabanoo on the 2d. of the Mushadan Month the King marched with his best Troops *1 & fixed a post to Seydenagy from he accompanied to Bantsheer attacked that fort & took it for Hyder, In the Bandrapada Month near Kirrahurr Hyder pitched a Nadakayree Nark with one Elephant, Two Horses & 2 Strings of Pearls with some Splendid dresses & also the Countries of Hotaloor & Malaura, thence he returned to his own Country

In this Year he repaired the old walls of the Fort from
A.D. 1764 Ranguah gate to Woostengee Hindum, In the Year Swabanoo the King went to confer with Hyder near Hatabully Hyder & Madanarayoodoo the Son of Nanaw fought a desperate Battle with Hadakayree Nark was victorious *2

A.D. 1765 In the Cyle Year Vaya Hyder having taken the Fort of Hatabully gave it to Hadakayree Nark in the Aushada Month & Chambigara came to Kingsby this King.

A.D. 1769 In the Years Veerooky of the 10th of Soobhaya the King Swabanoo framed Madaw, how ye Seringapatam & executed several valuable Presents from them, the Men returned to Chitteldroog, Soon after
A.D. 1771 in the Cyclic Year Vaya Lumbee on the 5th of Jyesta Month Hyder arrived with a great Army at Chitteldroog & besieged the Fort to the Ruswegee Month, but after many efforts & his Powers not being able to reduce the Place he raised the Siege & marched towards Bandrapada on account of some Sergent affairs which being settled he returned to
A.D. 1772 Chitteldroog in the Cyclic Year Vaya Lumbee in the Bandrapada Month with his whole Army & now increased his Forces of the Koya & the Hurrapanahully People & some of the dismissed Sarkes of Chitteldroog quickly united the Place more closely than before

During the Siege some Mahometan Officers in the Service of Hadakayree Nark held a Secret Correspondence with Hyder concerning the Celebration of the great Festival of the Mahometans of Hoosein & Hoogen taking advantage of the Procession going out of the Fort with the Pyrants & Nastakeering to the Square Tank without the Place then went to Hyders Camp & remained there two days, in the time they

*1 The general Name of Tender Bellum signifying the "Rebel" or "Home Troops" drawn for the occasion

*2 The Account of this Battle is related pretty largely in Nassoor which shall be by & by mentioned that he accompanied Hyder to the Siege of Bednore & took the strong Fort of Nakeri for him

they made an agreement with Hyder to betray Madakarry Naik
& condemned to by an Oath in the name of Narsinga & Hoogum,
going by address to forward on Madakarry Naik to come out
of the Fort into his presence, then taking leave of Hyder they re-
turned directly to the Town on the next day the two Jamadars
Nabob Sahib Mahomed Sahib Jemaudar & Syeds
Hussars & Sumbie Madakarry Naik & represented that it was vain to
effect a Reconciliation with Hyder by their intercession with the Queen
& to him confirming this by Oath upon their Swords that Hyder
was to rely upon them & duly conducted him to the Camp of Hyder
& enclosed his person who immediately sent him to a Pottah allotted
for him & placed a guard of 2000 Horse & Men over him

Hyder instantly sent the Public Seal of Madakarry
Naik by Shaik Ayaz the two Jamadars Nabob Mahomed & Jemmau-
dar Sardar Khan with 10000 Infantry along with them for the orders
to take possession of Chitteldroog & plunder the Family of the King under
confinement, they entered the Place & remained at the Pagoda of Veerhenga-
mah whence they sent the Public Seal to Para Moramajar by three
Naragars with a demand of the delivery of Chitteldroog with
all the Effects of the King thereupon Parasooramajar ordered the
guards of the fort of Gowradaugah to deliver up the Droog to them
which they thereby complied with -

Then Hyder ordered Madakarry Naik with his
family & children to Seringapatam & appointed Shaik Ayaz as
Head Manager of the Province -

Madakarry Naik erected a new Pillage mantout of
Timma Naik in the Fyle Year Swabhanu he also repaired the
Rampart of Nagnadaradracota with the ditch in the Shrawageloo
Year - In the Village of Karwerly he erected a Pagoda of Eshwar
upon a Stones, also another Pagoda to the God Subramanes-
wara Timmana Naiks Agraharam, he also built Basswaradroog
Upon Shravadoo he constructed a Fort & Fortification round the

the Pagoda he built the Town of Seedapoor. he repaired the Fort of Honawar with Stone built another Fort at Carwar & erected a Battery & repaired the Walls of Mangalore & Bangalore or Seringapatam

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The grand Sons of Baramajha Naik called Coula Naik & Sadashiva Naik are still living in the Sultans Country. At Hoogacamoora there is also one Baramajha Naik of his family still living.

Account of the Chitteldroog Polligars

received at Gutpurdee May 1801 by Lechoman *1 translated from the Canara May 1801.

The Country of Chitteldroog was formerly overgrown with Jungle when Chickala Naik an Inhabitant of Haleypoor near Guntmoor of Chitteldroog Seema advanced in prosperity day by day by the favor of God came to Chitteldroog & built a fort upon the hill, where he resided, & employed people to clear the Jungle; & established 13 Villages in the Country around; in different directions —

On the East of Chitteldroog —
- Mateeary poorum
- Pedakidrah
- Timmatagull
- Anyanahully
- Guntnoor
- Haleypoor *2
- Pyndrahully

On the West of Chitteldroog
- Gunjegoontah
- Hoobooroo
- Godabanahaloo

He ruled for 12 Years, without fear of Foreign Kings; he begot a Son named Heera Burmapa Naiki —

On the death of Chickala Naik, his relations acknowledged his Son Heera Burmapah Naik as Successor in the dominion of his father; he governed with much beneficence for 24 years without dread of Foreign Rajahs in like manner as his father. he begot a Son named Heera Madakary Naik who was remarkable for strength

*1 This Account was procured at the Village of Gutpoorpee & translated from the Canara.

*2 The next & the next Account of this family are added here in confirmation of that already given. At Haleypoor Miles West of Chitteldroog are the Tombs of the Family of Pyndle ornamented with Sculptures representing Tygers hunting Elephants. Horsemen & other figures in the dress of their avocations & manner of life &c that

strength, valour, & courage; he conquered first the Polligar of Mycondy in battle, & added it to Chittledroog, afterwards assembling the Carnatic troops, 4000 Cavalry, 4000 Firelocks & 2 Guns, he went against the Kuntachanoor Polligar & lost most of his troops; he then returned to Chittledroog leaving a Gun behind, but he again collected a body of forces & went again to Kuntachanoor where he fought the Polligar & vanquished him cutting off most of his troops.—

Afterwards he made war on the Soodicottah Polligar, named Jattinga Rajaswar, engaged & defeated his army.— Thence he went against the Needigul Rajah and took the following Hobalies of Needigul.—

Names of the Hobalies taken by Heera Madakary Nayk from the Needigul Polligar

1 Doodaree
2 Tallack
3 Jaunsamoodrum
4 Nundiwallia
5 Sedampanahully
6 Davamanahully

After this success Heera Madakary Nayk went next against the Polligar of Hutty named Mullapa Nayk & conquered him likewise, Mullapa Nayk by means of his Minister made his peace with Heera Madakary Nayk who granted him Joggihully for his subsistence, retaining possession of the rest of his country. Heera Madakary Nayk then went to Bermasiapatnam belonged to the Royadroog District & besieged that fort for 3 Months. Seedojee the father of Moorari Row coming to Royadroog with his forces, Heera Madakary Nayk apprehending that he came to fight him thro' the persuasion of the Royadroog people, returned to his own country but within 6 Months he went again thither & conquered them cutting off the remaining Inhabitants not allowing a single man to escape: In 3 Months after the Royadroog Polligar joined by the Nuggur Polligar, the Canoor Nabob & the Harponelly Polligar went to Nayakanhully where Heera Madakary Nayk fought the united forces of these 6 Princes & A.D. 1718 fell in the action by the hand of Somasakar Nayk the Polligar of Harponelly.—

Kastoory Rungapa Nayk then took upon himself the charge of the dominions of his deceased father; he governed but for a short time or a few days in a very charitable manner being poisoned by his own uncle

These Polligars having left no other sons, the Ministers brought one of their relations named Madakary Naik son of Burmapah Naik who then resided at Janoocall in poverty and set him upon the Government; he ruled for 16 years, he invaded & laid waste Poligoontah belonging to the Royadroog District & fought there for 4 days putting many to death & returned with much plunder to Chittledroog. Afterwards he took Jonapoorum, Condapoorum, Taulicharla, Ranoogoocharlah & Nauladdy &c belonging to Royadroog in war & when the Mharattas came to Royadroog Kreestnapah Naik the Polligar of Roydroog acquainting them of his being deprived of these Villages they sent notice to the Chittledroog Polligar to give up what were thus forcably taken, with which Madakary Naik complied delivering back to Kreestnapah Naik these districts agreeable to the desire of the Mharattas—

The Mharattas making war on the Bahader after this Hyder assisted by Madakary Naik and Kreestnapa Naik advanced to fight them to Shurrykurr & engaged them there, the Mharattas in this Action defeated the Army of the Bahauder who fled from the field, together with the Polligars & hid themselves in (or retired to) the Jungle of Chittledroog; but the Polligar of Chittledroog collected again his troops, & acquainted the Bahadder of it to shew his courage, boasting that "he would beat the Enemy within 15 days:" he accordingly took leave of from Hyder & went & fought the Enemy whom he dispersed & obliged to fly to their own stations; the Bahadder was much gratified with the valour & prudential and he had received from Madakary Naik presented him & his Army with gifts & returned attended by the two Polligars to Seringapatam whom he dismissed thence with rich presents— After this the Bahauder always obliged Madakary Naik to accompany him when he was going to fight with his enemies— Bazalut Jung the Nabob of Adoonee having invested the fort of Ballary, the Bahauder suddenly went to its relief, attended by the Polligar of Royadroog Kreestnapah Naik & defeated the Army of Bazalut Jung who was forced to return to his own Station, after which having subdued the Polligar of Ballary he returned to Seringapatam—

Hyder after this went against Coty then in possession of Morari Row, he was assisted on this occasion by Madakary Naik & Kreestnapah Naik

Naik of Royadroog: being encamped at Jogy Hyder Ally sent to Ma-
dakary Naick to come to speak with him: who came accordingly to
the tent of the Bahauder attended by his troops in order to shew his re-
spect & attendance to the Bahauder. but the guards on the approach of
this warlike troop, would not allow his attendants to enter the line of
tents but kept them off: On which he went alone into the Bahauders
tent undismayed & without any fear: At which Hyder was highly pleased
admiring his confidence observing to Kreestnapa Naick that he was
doubtlessly a man of very superior courage & presence of mind: On which
Kreestnapa Naick to do him an ill turn sent in hopes of getting Mada-
kary Naick out of the way said "if you are of opinion he is of so very
superior ability you ought to send him alone against the Poligar of Ma-
-ca Serah! then you can ascertain what he is": then the Bahader ac-
-quainted Madakary Naick that the Poligar of Madaca Serpah
had began to disturb all the country: that he therefore wished him to go
quickly & reduce him to order; allowing him only 1½ day for this pur-
-pose: on which he immediately set off with his troops attacked him &
vanquished him before six hours of the evening & returning to the Bah-
-der reported his success: at which Hyder rejoiced at this proof of the ac-
-men of his own opinion to Kreestnapah Naick who remained in si-
-lence in his place ashamed of the failure of his malicious attempt. —
-nari Rao being dangerous, Hyder returned to Seringapatam & the
Poligars of Shutteldroog & Baldroog having obtained his permission re-
-turned to their respective homes. —

A Year after this Kreestnapah going to the Bahaud-
on his own Business, in order to get into his favor insinuated to
him that Madakary Naick being very high spirited & powerful
was not prudent to allow him to strengthen himself now, that he
acquired the Dominion of the whole Poligars of the Carnatic: this
having made impression on Hyder he was persuaded on consider-
-tion, by the instigation of Kreestapa Naick to assemble an Army
& carrying Kreestapa Naick along with him they marched to Shut-
-teldroog & invested the place for 4 Months. In the mean time Ma-
-dakary Naick wrote to the Mharattas, to come to his aid who
sent an Officer called Tee Dumsa with a great number of Troops
Hyder informed of the approach of this Mharatta Army, who destroy
all the Villages of the Shutteldroog District went towards the Mah-
-to fight them, but being doubtful of the event he negociated with them
& agreed to pay them a Sum of Money as tribute & prevailed on them to
return to Poonah. Hyder then returned again to Shutteldroog & prose-
-cuting the siege he finally subdued & took Madakary Naick whom he
carried to Seringapatam where he was confined in Prison. —

Another Account of the Chitteldroog Polligar

Translated from the Mharatta Account given at Gutpurtee

May 1801.

Chuckala Naick was an Inhabitant of Hallyoor, who at learning some consideration for wealth removed to Chitteldroog from his native place & built a Small Droog on Chitracull, he also built several Villages in the Valles about Chitteldroog as follows;

On the East of Chitteldroog

1 Madakary poor
2 Joonoor
3 Goodata Runganahully
4 Mullapoor
5 Pollay keera
6 Timbattacull
7 Anahully
8 His native place Hallyoor
9 Goontanoor

On the West of Chitteldroog

10 Punderhully
11 Jayeegutta
12 Hotloor
13 Anyoota hully
14 Godabanahully

In this manner Chuckala Naick having built the Hill fort & Villages in the valley of Chitteldroog governed at that place for 12 Years, he then departed this life to Heaven. After him his Son Heera Burma Naick reigned according to the will of his father for 24 Years, after him his Son Heera Madakary Naick ruled the country of his father: Some time after his accession he set off with twelve thousand Jarnatics four thousand Sepoys & four thousand Horse to make war on the Naggur Districts of Huntabenore, which he captured & Heera Madakary Naick runaway to his own place leaving his Guns behind Some time after he went to war with Jayting Raja of Goodecotta, in which Heera Madakary Naick was conqueror After taking possession of Goodecotta he went from thence to the Midicull Samstans & took Sullick, Dodaree & Gouzasamoodra Nundyabla Seedavagna hully Dumanhully, & other places belonging to these Hobalees, from thence he made war on Mullapa Naick Polligar of the Hully Samstan for some time Mullapa Naick having lost his Army in that war was obliged to treat

treat with Heera Madakary Naick & to deliver up to him the Fort by Samstan, he gave Sanjagan hully as a Jagger to the Hatty Poligar & under his immediate protectage; he next went against the Byrentippa Tallook of Royadroog & surrounded the Fort for 3 Months, in this war Seedojee an Officer* 1 of Jooty, Moorary Rows Father under Bheemul came with his Army to the assistance of Royadroog & Madakary Naick broke up his blockade of Byrentippa & returned to Chitteldroog for fear of the Mharattas, within 6 Months he returned with his Army & took Byrentippa, which he plundered & hanged all the Inhabitants; he then returned to Chitteldroog: Eight Months after the Polligars of Royadroog Harponelly & Nagar & the Saunoor Nabob united their forces & besieged closely Mayconda belonging to Chitteldroog; when Heera Madakary Naick heard of it he determined to relieve the Fort & marched with his Army, he approached near to Mayaconda still combating with the Enemy, but the Harponelly Poligar Somasakara took him & put him to death:-

When Madakary Naick's Relations heard of this misfortune they crowned his Son Castoory Rungapa Naick who then took charge of the Government— But in consequence of some family dessensions this young Man was poisoned by his own women in his food, & died*2:-

A relation of the Rajahs, & son of Burmapa Naick named Madakary Naick resided at Jancull attending Sheep; they sent for him & crowned him & put him in possession of the Government, After some time, he went with his Army to war on the Poolecoonta Tallook of Royadroog in this War he gained Polliconta & hanged all the Inhabitants & then returned to Chitteldroog. At this time the people residing on the Royadroog Boundary of Byrentippa, Yaradykara, Conapore, Tadantycharoo Kyrdtwookada &c made Incroachments into the Bordering Villages of Royadroog plundered them & took possession of several Places near the Boundary; Kistnapa Naick of Royadroog

*1 Seedojee was the father of Moorary Row.
*2 This circumstance is omitted in the Annals of the family
*3 his phrase of hanging & beheading all sometimes used is not to be taken literally but may be rationally understood, to signify that many were slain in fight from several parts preceded in their manners & abilities they were not naturally cruel & that clemency & forbearance after success was esteemed among them celebrated by their Poets or Bards as a virtue highly becoming a Prince-

troops in consequence of his being joined by the Mharattas recovered them; Afterwards Madakary Naick, Hyder Naick & Roydroog Kistnapa Naick uniting went against the Mharattas near Sherrapurr & both Armies engaged: but Hyders Ally Sawn & the Pollie. Gars having been worsted run away to the Male* Naud* country where they secured to themselves good places in the thick Jungles & among the Hills & there collected & got ready another Army: the Mharatta Army then came into the Myel Naud thinking to take the Polligars & Hyder & engaged them repeatedly: but Madakary Naick attacked & drove the Mharattas away; Hyder presented many Gifts thereupon to Madakary Naick. After that Hyder returned to Seringapatam & Madakary Naick went to Chitteldroog. After this Hyder Naick always carried Madakary Naick along with him whenever he went to war.

Some time after Hyder & the Royadroog Polligar Kistnapa Naick went suddenly from Seringapatam to war on Ballary, Bazalut Jung of Adonee had besieged it at the time. The Roydroog Polligar & Hyder Naig went on quickly to relieve or rather possess the Latter of Ballary; which being effected they returned to Seringapatam. After this Hyder Naick, Chittledroog Madakary Naick, & Roydroog Kistnapa Naick uniting their forces besiege Moorari Row in Ghooty Kistnapa Naick at this time misrepresented Madakary Naick to Hyder & prevailed on him to send for him & make him prisoner; but Madakary Naick hearing of this despised his enemy the Roydroog Rajas attempt: being in consequence sent for by Hyder, Maddakary Naick came to his Tents attended by all his people armed, but the Guards would not admit them; Madakary Naick forcibly with his people made good their passage to Hyders presence; then Hyder Ally reprimanded the Roydroog Polligar "you have misrepresented this loyal & able man who is now come with his Army insinuating that he would attack our troops, now it clearly appears to have been a malicious attempt to hurt him" Kistnapa Naick replied "that as he was so valiant a man, he should send him to Madaka Serah to take that place."

Then

* Male Naud literally signifies the Province of the Mountains it is here applied to the Hilly part of Bednore.

then it would conform his opinion of him." Hyder upon this ordered Madakary Naick to take possession of Madak-Sera, allowing him only one half day. Madakary Naick marched with his Army according to the order of Hyder Naick, & took the place in four hours, after his Victory he returned to the Camp of Hyder Naig in the afternoon of that day. The three Chiefs having won Chitty Morrari Row was carried & confined to Seringapatam, & they marched to Shanoor. Bunsta poor, which was attacked & taken; after which Hyder Naig returned to Seringapatam. Kistnapa Naick to Roydroog & Madakary Naick to Chitteldroog; but Kistnapa Naick soon after went to Seringapatam from Roydroog & represented to Hyder that Madakary Naick had lately ravaged & destroyed the Districts of Roydroog; that he now intended to enter them again, & that he ought not to countenance him; upon this Hyder Naick being joined by Kistnapa Naick of Roydroog & Biswapa Naick of Harponelly they surrounded Chitteldroog with their Army, then Madakary Naick sent Vakeels to the Mharattas to Poona & wrote in his letter that such was the State of affairs & requesting speedy assistance; Streeremont in consequence sent an Officer named Dhoungsa with an Army to assist the Chitteldroog Rajah. — When they had arrived near the Kistna. Hyder Naick sent the people of the Chitteldroog District forcibly to Seringapatam raised the Siege of Chitteldroog & marched to fight the Mharattas; arriving soon near the Kistna, Hyder entered into a negotiation with the Mharattas & paid them a large sum of Money & then returned to Chitteldroog & having surrounded it for some Months, he at last got possession of the Droog, settled the Country of Chitteldroog & carrying Madakary Naick Prisoner to Seringapatam —

An Account of the Origin & Succession of the Chitteldroog Boya Family

June 1804

Translated from a Traditionary Account given in Mharatta

At the time that Hango Naiko ruled at Baswapatam; one Timmana Naiko with 30 Carnatick Boys came from Madakerry in Tulla Ghaut 10 Gauvee distance from Veerpattly into the Balla Ghaut & encouraged by the reputation of the Baswapatam Rajah, he proposed to his followers to visit Kanyro Naiko; having satisfied them he came to Baswapatam & was taken with his followers into the Rajah's Service.

At a Mutt at a Village two Cos North from Baswapatam a Souvenzan of great beauty resided at this time; whom Timmana Naiko admired & kept as his Concubine; he made a practice of going to sleep at the Mutt every night returning by break of day to attend the Rajah; whom he left every evening before the Gates were shut. In this manner he acted as an Officer under the Rajah.

It happened one day that the Naiko did not attend the Rajah who was displeased, & thinking that he was sick, ordered one of his Officers to enquire for the health of Timmana Naiko; the Officer told the Rajah that for 3 Years Timmana Naiko did not sleep in the Fort because he kept a Mistress at the Mutty; the Rajah was angry on this & resolved to confine him in Chains. Timmana having notice fled to Mayaconda with his Concubine & his Carnatics; at Mayaconda Vettell Pund was then Shannadar under Shahoo Rajah & Timmana reported his Misfortune to him. The Shannadar of Mayaconda consoled Timmana observing he had no Cause of Concern for such a trifle as none durst pursue him in his country; & kept Timmana Naiko under his protection ——

The Baswapatam Polligar heard of Timmana's being at Mayaconda & wrote a letter to the Shannadar by some of his followers who were ordered to bring Timmana Naiko bound to him & mentioned in the Letter that Timmana

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* More than one of this Name were Polligars of Sanakanve See the Baswapatam Account Page 385. One of them killed on the Spot that Rango Naiko Chandravedda Carnatic A.D 1685. Hence the first Account had Reduced the Chitteldroog Boya Family from the Hills in the neighbourhood of Tripetty — The Account of Hutty also traces that Family from the Hilly Tracts of Cummum —

** Grape / Six high Command in Carnatic after its Invasion by the Beejapoor people his name introduced hence must be a Mistake

Timmanas was his Servant who had acted with treachery between him & some other Polligars, "that in consequence of his ill conduct having resolved to confine "him in chains, when he heard of this, he made run away with his Carnatics to "your Country; therefore you should not allow him to remain in your Kaberi "-ons; but send him hither & it will be a great advantage to you." The Party having arrived near Mayaconda that was sent to bring Timmana Naik they presented this letter to the Thannadar & required him to deliver him up, but Timmanas Naik requested him not to deliver him up for that he would come to fight & overcome them in Combat. The Thannadar replied to the Basawapatam Officers that Timmana Naik was a valiant man, & it would be difficult to force him.

The Basawapatam people upon this surrounded Mayaconda upon which the Thannadar told Timmana "we have only altogether 80 Cavalries at present; but their Party is numerous; if you agree to the proposition they have written it will be advantageous for you & convenient to us for if you do not move from hence they can destroy the place." Upon this the Naik replied to the Thannadar "do not think that I will go to them on agreement; if we are men we will try our hand in Combat" upon this he instantly advanced to the surrounding Party & attacking them vigorously he forced his way thro' & escaped valiantly fighting in the thick Jungle of Goonlanoor, the Enemy pursued him & Carnatic Peons of Timmana's Party lost their lives, but he himself escaped into the Jungle. The Basawapatam People considering that their following him further into the Jungle would be attended with inconvenience without any use, as he had now escaped thro' it was better to return by the advice of their Commander; they went back to Basawapatam & reported these Circumstances to their Master Ranga Naik how he has got off when surrounded in Mayaconda; but they had pursued him as far as the Pass of Chittledroog when he had got into the thick Jungle & looking on further pursuit as fruitless they had returned back.

Three Months after this Timmana Naik having collected a Body of one Thousand Carnatic Peons suddenly came to the Pettah of Basawapatam which he [illegible]

was inhabited by such Merchants Potters Opulent People & Plunder the Place he retired immediately to his hiding place in the Jungle where he built a Fort named Runga puttanam he increased his followers next to four Thousand Peons & from that Place issued to Plunder the Harponelly, Mysore, Royadroog, Nedigull & neighbouring Countries -

The Polligars of Harponelly, Nedigul, Baswapatam &c being much annoyed by the ravages of this Banditti consulted together & Laid Plans for his ruin - They sent a letter to Seringapatam by an Agent representing that Timmana Naiks Banditti occasioned great trouble & laid waste all the Districts in Consequence of which the Country was ruined & that the ravages could be borne no longer - In the meany time Timmana Naik acquired great Strength by his additional & increased his followers to 10,000 Carnatics & resided in security at his own place - After some time the Agent of the Polligars having represented these circumstances to Kistnaraya Vadeyar[x2] of Mysore he sent to their assistance 12,000 Horse & 50,000 Peons along with their Vakeels - The Polligars then uniting, they altogether assembled an Army of 20,000 Horse One Lac of Carnatics with which they marched to Runga puttanam, Timmana Naik after engaging them twice in battle was obliged to fly with his people to the Hill Fort of Chitteldroog -

In former times Cholas Rajah had governed at Chitteldroog afterwards in Rajah's time one of his Officers Ramarow Rajah Ruled at that place in whose time the Moguls came from Delhi & conquered Veyanagur - The King Rama Rajah of the Chattree Caste being slain in battle, they at that time besieged Chitteldroog for 3 Months & Ramarow being killed in Action Chitteldroog was taken & they returned to their Country carrying away the family of Ramarow but they did not retain possession of Chitteldroog as it was situated among the Jungles. Timmana Naik was the next that settled in Chitteldroog after this[x3]

The united Polligars having closely surrounded Chitteldroog & besieged it for a whole years. Timmana Naik then resolved to carry off the Horses of the Mysore General; disguising himself & attended by some of his Carnatics, he went into

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[x1] The ruins of this place is about near Kalyanpoor it was of no great extent -

[x2] It is very doubtful whether the Mysore Vadeyars ruled at this time, the whole of this account in regard to names & dates must be received in Caution as from them & their Country it is only intended here to preserve some anecdotes of the manners & customs of these times - this siege of Chitteldroog & the exploit of Timmana Naik is related in the Mysore Legends & History of the Family (See Page 15) the Krishna Raya here mentioned applies more probably to the King of Veyanagur of that name - There can be no doubt that Timmana Naik was settled here before this time -

into the Camp of the Mysore Rajah at midnight, where he approaches the horses
found asleep tied down in the vicinity of straw nearest, he unfastened the heel ropes of the
Horse, which neighed & made a noise. The Horse keepers were awakened & went
to look to the Horse when Timmana Naick laid himself down under the
but the Horse being restless unloosed his Pegs & ropes & the Horse keepers brought
it back to the Litter & replaced its Rockets tying the heel ropes to the Peg & they
went to rest; Timmana Naick being hid under the straw the Palm
of his hand happened to be under the Peg but undismayed he lay still not
withstanding the anguish of the wound till they all fell asleep & when drawing
his Sword he cut off his hand by the wrist & carried off the General's Horse
in triumph to Chittledroog without meeting any interruption at day
break when the keepers went to clean their horses, they missed the General's & reported the loss of
favourite Horse, people were sent to look out & in their search they found under the Litter a Man's hand
apparently recently cut off, which they carried to their Master. He wrote an account of
this bold exploit to Kistna Raja Vadeyar of Mysore who when he had read
the letter observed to his attendants that this Timmana Naick must be an
-terprising Man, & wrote this answer to his General "I rejoice in the merits &
-dress of Timmana Naick, I am entirely satisfied with his Conduct, look on
him as a Son & you must not be his enemy any longer, he will no longer be
the Country" he then wrote to the Polligars that he would negociate with
-mana Naick & latter care that he would plunder no more the Districts,
commanded that each of them should give him a Jageer of 10000 Pagodas
the Country near his place of Chittledroog, he also wrote to Timmana
Naick "I am well pleased to hear of your Courage for I consider you as my Son
"from this time forward you ought not to be adverse to the Polligars to whom I
"wrote to give you Jagheers you will rely on me alone in this negociation I
"low my Counsels; when I go to War you are then to attend to a part time to the
"Utmost when required & I shall defray on such requisition the Expence of your
"forces" with this Letter he sent Presents of Silk Cloths *1

In this manner the Mysore Kistnaraja Vadeyar addressed his letter
his Chiefs & to the different Polligars, who on receiving them consented to his prop

*1 The Chittledroog History does relate that Timmana was employed by Chittledroog by Salava Narsinga
was appointed Naick or Chandao of that place in Shamadeva A.D. 1672 which being in the reign of Kistna Raja
Bedar nagur) seems to be a mistake see note Page 15. by regard to dates & names the whole of this Account is erroneous but
as to the circumstances related in the other from [illegible] belief

and the Polligars granted Jaghears to Timmana Naick according to the written agreement or Treaty & then returned to their respective Samstans -

The Mysorean General then invited Timmana Naick to his Camp & presented him with many gifts by the Order of Kistnaraja Vadeyar; he also made over to Timmana Naick that favorite horse he had so lately carried off after which he returned to Mysore -

From that time forward Timmana Naick's name appears everywhere as Rajah of Chitteldroog; he ruled quietly there for some time until Delaul Cawn Buckshee came from Delhi with an Army of one Lac of men well provided with Guns, Rockets, & all kind of Warlike stores to conquer the Southern Provinces; on his advancing towards Chitteldroog after reducing the several places in his way Timmana Naick apprised Kistnaraja Vadeyar of his approach & of the strength of the Moguls Army -

The Mogul Chief then sent to Timmana Naick asking, "who are you? & who crowned you in this Kingdom", In consequence of this message Timmana employed one Malepah a Native of the Goontanoor District a Man of great address, to treat with the Moguls & agreed to pay them one Lack of Pagodas. -

He acquainted Kistna Rajah Vadeyar of this agreement who directed Timmana Naick to send his agent to Seringapatam who accordingly went there & waiting of Kistna Rajah Vadeyar, the Rajah enquired of him of the strength & force of the Invading Army; how they were provided of their Artillery, Ammunition & resources; then observing to Malepa his high opinion of his abilities, he directed him to open a Negociation for him with the Moguls to whom he proposed to pay One Lac of Pagodas. -

Some Vakeels of the Rajah with Timmana Naick's agent were then sent to the Moguls, who settled for them 5 Lacs of Pagodas, which they agreed to receive & then returned to Veyapoor from Chitteldroog; as the Moguls received the Tribute from the Mysore Rajah Kistnaraja Vadeyar they dismissed his Vakeel with Presents; the Chitteldroog Polligar being still owing a balance of 3,0000 Pagodas, Timmana Naick's agent was left as a hostage in security thereof with the Mogul Army. -

Timmana

Timmanna being unable to support his agents Malapa he was obliged to borrow Money with which he entertained 2000 Men about him. At this time some of the Bazars of the Army were plundered by Robbers that infested the Camp Complaints were made to Delaul Bukshee who resolved to appoint a Cutwall to prevent these disorders. Some of his Officers on this occasion acquainted him that the Chittledroog Vakeel had 2000 Peons with him & that he would be a fit person for this & no one could manage it better. Delaul Bukshee sent for Malapa & told him that he meant to give him the Office of Cutwall to suppress these disorders of this Banditti, the Vakeel undertook the duty of the Cutwalls Office & to check all disorders. On this occasion Delaul Bukshee gave him the honorable title of Nauda Dalawayee with a Monthly stipend of 150 Pagodas for his Peons; when the Dalawayee was appointed he took such measures that all Robbery ceased. His Peons were allowed one Loaf & two Rice from the Bazars the Peons kept the loaves but the Goods were given to the Dalawayee In this manner the Nauda Dalawayee soon acquired by his prudent management much wealth in less than two years; He then privately wrote a letter as from Timmanna Naik to Delaul Bukshee saying, that he now sent the balance 50000 Pagodas for which his Vakeel had been sent hostage & requesting him on receipt thereof to dispatch him back. The Nauda Dalawayee gave this letter to Deelaul Bukshee as if it came from Chittledroog & paid the Money.

Delaul Bukshee then gave him his dismission & at parting presented him with Elephants, Horses & other gifts, he also sent by him a Purwannah directing that at Basavapatam, Serah & other Samastans a Parcell of cultivated Land & one House in each District should be assigned to Timmanna Naik. On his Arrival at Chittledroog he delivered the letters & all the presents to Timmanna Naik who was so highly pleased with his fidelity & prudence that he was employed in the Office of his Manager.

Krishna Raja Vadeyar on hearing of these circumstances expressed great satisfaction of his Merit. Timmanna Naik after this ruled for twelve

Years.

Follows the Succession of the Chitteldroog Polligars — Years

1 Timmana Naick

2 Kastoory Rangapa Naick his son 40

3 Obenna Naick his son 20

4 Gadatha Madakery Naick his son 40

5 Cottenna Naick his son 30

6 Kastoory Rungapa Naick his son 25

7 Baudda Maddakery Naick his son 30

8 Chemmana Naick his son 30

he had no sons & upon his decease the Reesaucatakaloo disagreed among themselves Civil contentions arose & various Claimants were set up after six Months troubles & that Different Reesaucatak took possession of the Government by violence under pretext of being relations of the Chitteldroog Polligars; in this manner most violent quarrels & disturbances nine Nayak Chiefs were set up within 11

Then a Lingayunt called Moodennah reigned at Chitteldroog for 3

At this time the Badars all conflicted in an Assembly wherein it was determined that it was not right that a Lingayunt should rule over the Badars Carnatans by violence; they then found a relation of the late Rajah's name Barmala Naick and all accompanied him to Chitteldroog; His Carnatics put to death the Lingayunt Moodennah & all the Badars concurred in setting up (or Crowning) Barmala Naick who reigned (lived) 60

He made wars frequently & Reduced several Places.

His son Maddakery Naick also took several Places Ramageery, Goodicotta, Harponelly, but going against Mayacanda he was slain in a battle fought close to that place; he reigned 30

His

His Son Kistoory Rangapah Naik took several places as Years
Boodehaul &c. he reigned 10
His son Vadahary Naik reduced several places & reigned . . 24
Then Hyder Ally Cawn came & gained Chittledroog in
War . —

The Account of Chittledroog is done.

Mayaconda

Chanashoomar of the Mayaconda District in the Cycle year Seedardee or A.D. 1799–1800.

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Hurley	Do. Waste	Uninhabited	Reserved	Total	Nullah: Nurses	Kannuts	Nagars	Gramdars or Lords	Wells & Cisterns	Cultivators	Forts: Forts	Bungalows or Serai	Religious Establishments: Pagodas or Temples	Choultries or Resting Places	Heads from whence a Revenue is derived: Houses	Pagodas	Cocoanuts	Chelingas or Hill Watts	Blacksmiths, Shoemakers, Weavers &c.	Barbers, Dhobis or Washermen	Shoemakers, Smiths &c.	All Castes	Salt Pans	Sluices	Houses: Pucka	Terrace	Tiled	Terrace Platforms	Total	Families
1	Mayaconda	24	3	18	1	27	-	1	8	16	36	2		17	31		2	6	50	1	3	4	3	1	3	464	31	250	10	433	693	683
2	Codagannore	19	2	10	1	21	-	4	3	17	29	1		19	30	"	1	8	5	2	3	3	2	16	3	512	41	250	"	221	471	471
3	Tokkure	15	-	11	1	15	"	3	2	6	11	"	-	11	17	"	"	2	20	-	2	2	2	13	"	264	1	100	"	205	305	287
4	Davankara	1	-	1	-	1	"	1	1	7	1	"		1	6	"	"	21	54	5	1	1	1	-	1	47	12	200	50	41	291	276
5	Annagoodoo	1	-	1	-	1	"	"	1	1	23	"	"	1	1	"	"	1	2	-	1	1	1	"	1	53	39	30	29	10	69	69
6	Honnore	30	3	24	1	33	"	"	5	15	20	"	"	33	20		1	4	32	-	14	2	9	-	2	516	16	250	4	347	601	537
7	Batore	12	2	11	3	14	"	"	1	6	6	1	"	11	10	"	"	1	15	-	3	4	4	"	"	234	11	150	50	68	268	250
8	Hadadee	23	2	17	8	25	"	"	2	8	15	-	"	23	15	"	"	4	22	3	6	2	5	"	"	324	13	200	-	182	382	382
	Total	125	12	103	34	137	"	11	23	70	147	5	"	116	130	"	4	47	200	11	33	19	27	30	10	2417	163	1430	143	1501	3080	2955

Chanashoomar of Mayaconda continued.

Enumeration of Castes — Hindoos: Bramins; Chatrees; Vyshas; Shudras; Miscellaneous

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Bramins: Bramins of 5 Classes or Orders	Chatrees: Boat Rushawar	Vyshas: Comaties	Shudras: Jautaumees or Sautaulos	Comchettygaru (Hatso of Rajputs)	Lingadhuts	Waddy Kushal	Tillinga Bujewars (Villagers)	Kotinga	Morolee Kushal	Rajaphools	Hanooman Worshippers of Hanooment	Mooslecyna	Gollar (Herdsmen)	Coormaru (Comb.. Weavers)	Kuwanga or Jaudur (Weavers)	Comibar (Blanketers)	Naupenda (Barbers)	Agasa (Washermen)	Punchaal (5 classes of Artificers)	Ediguru (Toddy Drawers)	Wuddar (Stone Quarriers)	Holaru (Sandal leggers)	Corsharu (Thieves)	Cubbararoo (Boatmen)	Chuckreengyan (Rajparsnah Kohnsters)	Hallaundu (Beggars)	Miscellaneous: Buderu or Boya (Hunters)	Hitlyarru Rheyas	Madigar (Beggars) Chucklers	Jains	Mussulmen	Grand Total
1	Mayaconda	16	"	3	2	10	267	"	"	2	2		.		8	74	"	6	7	16	15	1	"	33	"	25	.	"	139	3	26	.	26	683
2	Codaganore	7	1	4	1	2	252	2	.	1	3	"	"	"	7	5	3	3	6	7	21	1	3	11	3	2	"	"	82	5	22	"	17	471
3	Lokekaura	4	"	1	"	"	107	3	.	1	6	"	1	.	3	33	"	1	3	2	9	1	1	11	"	18	3	.	57	3	16	"	3	287
4	Davankara	6	"	14	"	"	146	"	.	"	15	"	"	.	"	22	18	2	1	2	12	2	"	.	.	6	.	"	10	"	4	2	14	276
5	Aunagodoo	2	"	1	.	.	43	3	1	.	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	1	1	1	3	1	"	.	"	1	"	"	8	.	2	.	"	69
6	Hinnore	4	.	"	"	"	255	3	.	"	5	.	"	"	7	42	2	2	2	14	14	"	4	7	.	16	.	.	101	3	41	"	10	537
7	Batore	2	"	.	.	"	134	3	"	"	6	1	.	.	5	7	4	"	4	3	13	"	"	8	"	16	"	"	28	.	16	.	3	250
8	Hadadee	5	"	5	"	"	126	6	.	"	17	.	"	3	.	57	1	"	2	6	11	.	1	22	1	4	.	1	78	.	23	"	13	382
	Total	46	1	28	3	12	1330	20	1	4	54	1	1	3	30	240	29	15	28	51	100	6	9	92	4	88	3	1	503	14	150	2	86	2955

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The History of Mayaconda

collected at Mayaconda

from Singiah Emuldar, Ram Row and

Ramchundrapa Serishtadars

June 30th 1801.*

In the reign of Narasimha Raiyaloo of Amagoondy some Golarees or cow herds lived at Maigady (which belonged then to the Tarakeira Rajah) North West 4 Cos of Mayconda; this place at that time was overrun with very thick Jungle; one of the Chief Herdy called Chapia had three Wives, Mayaca, Majaca & Maraca; the first of these Mayacawas a very Chaste Woman & behaving in all things to the Wishes of her husband in a very submissive & respectful manner; Chapia having died she threw herself into the fire of her Husbands funeral Pile according to their law; they both became Veeroloo *2 & have ever since receivd the adoration of their relations & Caste & are supposed to attend to their prayers. One day Seemala Naidoo a Son of Heera Naik of Tarakaira Sovereign of this District coming to hunt in this Woodland & following with his Dogs the chace a Hare fought them & drove them back to their Masters, the Raja surprized at this extraordinary circumstance judged that he ought to build a village in this Woodland because it must be a fortunate place & was further encouraged to this on being informed that Mayaca had here committed herself to the flames; he speedily built a Village which he called Mayaconda from Mayaca's having here offered herself on the Condum Pile or place of fire) he also begun to build the Fort of Mayaconda after the model of Bankapoor in the 1410 Year of Sallevahan in the Cycle year of Plava the 5th of Barteeka Month on the new Moon days on Friday, he had built

S: 1/187

* This Account was procured at Mayaconda from the Official persons employed in the Hereditary duties of Naude Goudes, &c &c. in whose hands their records are kept under the immediate inspection of the Amildar & Serishtadars

*2 Persons (as in this instance) remarkable for virtue, to remain dwelling herself at the Pile of her husband as also falling in battle in defence of his Sovereign, his Country or his Master are supposed to become Veeroes & are worshipped once a Year at their Tombs before them Offered are honoured in small Temples. Many of these are met in this part of the Carnatic. See Account of Boya a Class to whom this Custom particularly belongs.

East from the West gate &c to the gate &c on the further execution of the work was discontinued & some use is but was only part of the wall the centre being further on &c they ruled all this place from that time

AD 1576 until the Cycle year &c when Sri Venkatapati Deva Raya the Supreme Lord of these Villages was subject by the Mysoreans

The Polligars of Chittledroog in this interval rose to much power in the neighbouring Countries viz. Heera Naick, Timmapa Naick, Timmapa Naick, Obana Naick, Dasanna Naick & Bastoory Rangappa Naick, their rule was benevolent & very Charitable - In the time of Timmapa Naick, surnamed Rungappa Naick, who reduced many of the surrounding Polligars & Arakara were reduced from their former Condition, he buckled on with them & assembling a great number of troops he made war on them & possessed himself of the following countries of their Districts viz. Anjuree, Mayconda, Uradkara & Sundah, near, he kept this from that time until the Cycle year Vandana, tho' often molested by enemies but when this King died his son Madacary Naick succeeded to the Kingdom of his father, he being a greater Warrior than his father went against the Polligars of Neldrug & Bingapoor fought them & conquered some of their Countries - some time after he made war on the Sarrakana Polligar married a Daughter of this family, & made peace with them, he governed for several years, & died

1652 ted in the Cycle year Anunda (See Chittledroog History)

On the death of Heera Madakary Naick his son Timmapa Madakary Naick was acknowledged in the Kingdom of his father, but Bassavy Modanah being dissatisfied with him thro' former enmity cut off the nose of the Rajah & set up his Friend Soorvaconda Rangappah in relation of the Rajah & the son of Rajana Naick he confined the former Rajah with strict care in a close Prison and caused Soorvaconda Rangappah to be acknowledged thro' that Raajeum - But all the Inhabitants & occupiers of Lands being provoked by Dalvoy

* In this year Bennaconda was besieged by Adil Shah but not taken - The Rayeel however then ob to chandergherry

danah's treachery they rose in Insurrection & cut off the head of Rangapah
Naik & all his adherents & set up the Son of Heera Comarapah named Chick-
A.D. 1675 -annah whom they acknowledge in the Cycle year of Rachasa; his rule was mild
1681 & charitable[1] & lasted to the 6 year year of Achaya when this King died; the
Rayaum of Chitteldroog was after this in much confusion thro' mismanage-
1685 -ment, for some time till the year Sooclaa[1].

The Inhabitants then brought in Burmapa Naik a son of Ma-
-dakary Naik who had been kept in Confinement by the Dalvoy Moo-
-danah, and acknowledged him King of the Kingdom in the Cycle year of Sooclaa on
the 10th of Aussooj (6th Month); he soon after went to visit & examine all the Coun-
tries & came in the Progress of his Journey to Mayacondah where the Shanboag
Amparasia & Boccapoora Linga Bootha the Calender Braman coming
to pay their respects & presenting him a la mode the Muntrachetalao Rice and
Sugar-stick (universal the Rajah caused them to be seated on a Carpet, while
they were discoursing with the Rajah about the affairs of their station, the
King observed that the Rajah of Yalahara when he begun to build this fort in
the model of Bunkapoor had been obliged to leave it unfinished by his war with
his Ancestors — who had then captured the place; that he was resolved to complete
it in the same fashion, but he was at a loss to know on what Plan the fort
of Bunkapoor was constructed, & therefore he wished to have such infor-
-mation as they could give him of that Fort — thereupon the Shan-
-boag inscribed the plan of the fort of Bunkapoor upon paper in a very
curious manner & shewed it to the King who was highly pleased with his inge-
-nuity & employed him to put it into execution. The Rajah returning to
Chitteldroog, Ramparasia built the fort with one Battery, & also a Ma-
-hall or Palace in it; After it was finished the King died, & his son Ma-
A.D. 1721 -dakary Naik succeeded in the Cycle year of Plava & governed the King-
-dom ten times better than his father, against the opposition of all the Polligars,
whom he conquered taking several of their Countries. The Polligars of Hav-
-ponelly & Roydroog consulting together & considering that the King of Chit-
-teldroog having by force of Arms taken so many of their Countries, it was a great

[1] See Accounts of this Insurrection in the Chitteldroog History Page 23

reflection

reflection on them to remain passive & idle little Moments after the loss of their Countries, determined by all means to retrieve their loss & recover them again; they cultivated friendship with the Nagarom Polligar called Bondee Ra= =ipa Naike who sent a great body of troops under an Officer called Rob= =lingayya to their aid - Samabakar Naik Rajah of Harponelly & Conatee Naik King of Royedroog being joined by Rob[illegible]ingayya having completed all their Equipages of war they applied to the Nabob at Arcot to assist them - On his coming they proceeded with their united [forces] about 40,000 troops of all kinds against Mayacondah proposing to take & reduce the Power of the Chitteldroog Rajah on account of the disgrace & loss they had suffered from him; they first invested the fort of Ramagar & also invested the fort of Mayacondah which they had besieged for 3 Mo[nths] when Madakary Naik assembling about 20000 Troops belonging to [himself] the Bhatalla & 5000 Troops of his own advanced to Mayacondah Chitteldroog Peons join'd the Bankapore Rajah & Mugaddy he began to engage the enemy; but the allied Polligars having, on the meadows called Seedo Seedo Veedee one misunderstanding between him & Madakary Naike; in consequence the followers of Seedojee when they came to approach their enemy remained drawn up without striking a blow or assisting either party under pretence that Madakary Naik had not fulfilled his engagements with them & had made use of this to conceal the true cause of their inactivity -

The next morning both parties engaged again fighting from Morning to 12 o'clock Noon; the people of Harponelly fought fiercely & destroyed a great [number] of their opponents being placed under cover of the bank of a Tank: the Polligar Chiefs observing their loss advanced & surrounded their Camps; the Generals & principal people about Madakary Naik then represented to him that it would be now proper to cease the combat for that day & to begin the next Morning; he replied thus, "that it was not becoming a warrior to "or retreat when surrounded by his enemy; & that it was more becoming "their bodies on the place than to get a dishonorable name by falling back" fight" he then turned & advanced upon the enemy & while he was fighting cou[rageously]

courageously - Conabo Naick Rajah of Roydroog came up mounted on his Elephant & encountered the Elephant of Maddakary Naick - Then Rival Rajahs were highly pleased to have the opportunity of engaging in single combat & ordered their Elephant Drivers to tye chains on their Elephants legs to keep them steady & immovable, as they considered it highly disgraceful to retreat or fall backs from this combat wherein they proposed to settle their long subsisting enmity - They for some time continued to discharge Arrows at each other till at last Maddakary Naick fell upon his Elephant being severely wounded by the Arrows of the Roydroog Rajah; some of the Sanoor Nabobs people coming up who attempted to cut off his head the Rajah (it is said) to avoid the pain & being desirous that his soul should be soon set at liberty from further trouble, threw away the Sayetoo which was tied to his body (a Goldebox inclosing a root, which is considered as a charm that secures a person from death) & requested them "to kill him with one blow without delay" they accordingly put him to death & carried off his heads, This
D. 17/40 happened in the Cycle year of Veebaway in the 13th of Palagoonum Month The Polligars then caused the Corpse to be carried to Mayaconda to ascertain whether it was really that of the Rajah & there being none of his relations in the Camp, they sent thither for some of those who knew him for this purpose, finding by their report that this was the body of Maddakary Naick they caused call his relations & country people who were there to do honor to so renowned a Warrior to carry out the corpse to the South East of Mayaconda & burnt him there & a Pile *1 - The Polligar continued to invest the Fort until 2 or 3 Months mean while those of his followers who escaped from the battle returned to Chitteldroog & acquainted Sastoory Ranga yah Naick of the mournful circumstances attending the death of his father; he collected a great number of troops & established himself
D. 17/40 in the State in the Cycle year of Veebaway in the 12th of Palagoonum Month in old Moon days he then established a friendly intercourse with Moorari Row & the Nabob of Seerah *2 Hedeal Moode Cawn,

*1 the name of Maddakary. Saith is still to be seen near the Pagoda were worshipped as a Hero or Deity while he same was the Field of Battle, it is a Kind of small Chapel where pour is stood -

*2 Rather of Sanoor

by means of a Present to the amount of 100000 Pagodas who sent a gre
numbers of armed Men to his Aid in this war; he then Marched to Ma
=aconda engaged them in several fierce encounters Obliged them to retire
to their places with much loss. He added 3 Batteries to this place, &
gave it such repairs as made it very strong; he also built a Pagoda
on the Spot where Madakary Naiks corpse was burnt=

A.D. 1754 This Rajah governed till the Cycle years of Bava to the Mo
of Aushadum; and after him his son Madakary Naik was acknow
=ledged in the same year of 10th of Aushadum on New Moon days=
this time Hyders Ally Cawn cultivated friendship with him, & conq
=ed all the Country of Naggur &c. by his aid; but being at last disp
with him thro the ill offices of his Enemies he came against Chitteldroog
invested the place for three Months, the Mharattas in the mean time
advancing towards Seerahutty & Sunbur to the assistance of
Madakary Naik, the Bahaders advanced to meet them, & pre
vailing on them to retire by bribes he again returned to Chitteldroog
and surrounded it for 6 Months; Madakary Naik de
fended the place gave him much trouble by the defence he made
but being betrayed by his Mussulman Officers he was taken &
carried to Seringapatam.

Tippoo came against Mayaconda while Hyder
besieged Chitteldroog; the Killadar of Mayaconda defe
the place for 15 days, but at last it was taken & all the garrison w
carried to Seringapatam; an Amildar was then placed on
Hyders account & ever since the Amildars of Chitteldroo
for Hyder & Tippoo have managed Mayaconda In
A.D. 1791 reign of the Sultan in the Cycle year Vecladicroottoo on the
11th of Chaitra Month or the New Moon days Appau Gan
son of Parseram Bhow came to Chitteldroog while Mah
=med Cawn was manager when the English Bahaders came

mad

make war with Tippoo in 1790 Appa Sahib made fierce attack on the place which was given up on fowle. When the Sultan negociated upaun with the English Bahaders Appaw Saheb gave it up to Tippoo in the Cycle year Paridavee returned to his own Country

AD 1799 Afterward in the Cycle year of Sedaree on 30th of Chittra Month in the old moon Days when Tippoo was slain & the English Bahaders had conquered the Mysore Dominion Mayaconda was given to the Mysore Rajah Kistna Rajah Woodiar by whose Subadar Vencata-pa it is now managed

Remarks on Mayaconda

June 30th 1801

1 Situation — Mayaconda is situated West of Chittledroog 8 Cofs distance -

2 Boundaries — The Boundaries of Mayaconda extends on the East to Maurce canava[*1] one Cofs; on the South it borders with Burma Naik Droog 3 Cofs; S.W. with the Basavapatam Seema 4½ Cofs; on the West with Basavapatam; N. West with Hurry Distrct N.E. with Anuje al 1 Cofs distance on the N. with the Hurry 6 Cofs - In the Rowdree Year 1800 it was divided in 8 Sarvofs but is divided in this present Doomaty year into 2 great Divisions Davanaca =ra & Myconda & these subdivided into Tarofs as follows viz

Davanacara
1 Davanacara
2 Junagodoo
3 Honore
4 Butare
5 Haduvdy

Mayaconda
1 Myconda
2 Codaganore
3 Lokekara

3 Divisions

4 Soil — The Soil of this District[*2] is red sandy or Stony - The Soil of Cod =ganore is Clay. In the Davanacara & Lakekara Tarofs there to 4 kinds, Clay sand Stones & mixed red Soil -

5 Productions — The Grains produced in the Sandy Soil is Raggy, Samay, Av =ra, Togara & Cigaroo, in clay, Jalee, Wheat, Cotton, Cadala, Hoor Cabooroo, & Hacasa, In the red Soil, Jalee & Navona, & in Stony grounds Sajac & Hoorooloe; Paddy if there is Water, is produced in all the Soils except in Stony ground -

There is little Wheat produced in this Districts; The Fruits are Plan

[*1] N. District is bounded on the E. by a range of hills which extend from Condaculloo N.E. as far as Sa lady the Maurce canava begins at -

[*2] Mayaconda is divided into 8 Tarofs
This Year has 137 Villages
Produce belong 19 Tanks
41 Coolas

146 Wells
3010 Houses
1955 Families
14500 Men Women & Children estimated

Plantains & Mangoes but not so plentifull as at Tellicherry. There are no Jacks, Vine Apples, Anjoors or Plumbs, nor fine Rice as at Tellicherry and Nidigul but only Chanagany Paddy a sort of thick rice; The Water of the Town of Mangalore is brakish.

6 Language

The Natives of this District generally speak the Canara Tongue

7 Food

The Food of the Natives is generally Raggy, & Jolar Pindemercyum a Kind of Grain which they both also Balacalog or Redgram. The Bramins use half Raggy Food & half Paddy because Raggy is not fit to be offered to their Gods. The poor people make up the Raggy into a Kind of ball which they chew when they are travelling or going about their common business & this is their principal Food.

8 Manufactures

The Corroomar People weave Sombadies from 1 Rupee to 4 Pagodas in value at Davancaray.

No Iron Works or large Iron Vessels made here as in Tellicherry

9 Cattle & other Animals.

The Cows & Horses are worth from 3 to 6 & 7 Pagodas. Goats do not thrive in this Country

The Animals in the Woodland are Tygers, Wild Hogs, Deers, Antelopes, Bears, Hares &c. but no Elephants, Lions, Eagles or Camels. A species of the Common fowl is frequently found in this District, the blood, bone, flesh, skin & feathers of which are black, they are called Kara-Kanaudum. In the year of Calayaookka in Ashodum Month Tippoo Sultan collected many of these fowls & had them carried to Seringapatam whence they are now scarce.

10 Inhabitants

There are many Lingayets in this Country. The Lingayets or those who wear the Lingum tied about their necks & never eat any flesh Meat

The

Lingayet Sect.

The Jungums are their Priests; they can not feed in the h. of any people, who wear the Lingum even in Barbers; In this Sect inferior Castes assuming the Lingum are called Panchamoolee of the Caste – For instance, the Harponelly Rajahs who were originally of the Boyaloo, since they assumed the Lingum are called Panchamoolee

The Jungums generally have their Lingums made of the Balapum* (a kind of Stone) which they wear round their necks; if it is lost or broken by any accident they are obliged by law to die; therefore for the greater safety of the Lingum which is always preserved in a small box they cover it with Sarasasum a kind of paste & the Lingum belonging deposited in the box it is wrapped up in Cloth & put into another box of any metal (except Iron) for greater security; Silver is generally used; the poor people then wrap them wrap it round in a good cloth for they are exceeding careful that no harm happen to it; looking on themselves, as Seeva-coolloo or Saints of Seevoo they imagine there is no Caste superior to them in the world; yet their Pride is much fallen since the time of the Nagaroom Polligars because there are many now of the other Castes, in the Districts; It is the Duty of the Jungums or Priests of the Lingaya-tooloo, to tie the Lingaims round their disciples necks; they are also obliged by vow to beg; the Lingavantooloo wash their Lingums or put in the Water that is used for washing the feet of their Ministers, because they look on them as Greater than their Gods & when these Gooroos come to their houses they prostrate themselves at his feet & do every thing according to his wishes with the utmost respect –

The Lingavantooloo & Mardooloo generally use the Tamul-a Language in their houses in all their Countries being the original Inhabitants of the Canara Dominions, the first Minister or Teacher of the Mardooloo called Sarvagacharloo having been incarnated in the Canara Country, & Basaveds Eswara, the first Gooroo of the Jungums who was incarnated at Calleyanum & first established this Sect in the Carnatic Dominion; both these Teachers composed good Books con-

* Balapum

-ing the Doctrines of their religion -

The Jungums & Lingavanlooloo never rejoice at births or Mournful deaths nor do they in many other respects conform to the Na-tive Customs - When a Lingavant dies he is interred in the Ground & not burnt on the fire; when their Goroos die they keep the Corpse in their house for two or three hours; then eating food with their relations they all join & carry the Corpse to the Burying Ground attended by se-veral sorts of Music, & bury him with expressions of pleasure - Annually on the 30th day of Audweejom Month they meet at one place & perform a ceremony in the name of their Ministers, they eat on that occasion vic-tuals prepared of rice & Corraroloo which is previously offered to the Manes of their Ministers - -

Bullocks

The Badarloo many of whom are in these Districts wor-ship Hunoomantoo -

Inscriptions

There are few ancient Inscriptions

Air

The Air of this Country is reckoned healthy & several instances occur of people living 100 Years old -

Circars share of the Crop or Revenue

The Ryuts of this Country give one Share of the Crop to the Circar & take two Shares to themselves of the produce of a Plough to which two Bullocks are attached called Nagary; besides they pay 2 Pagodas for each Plough; they pay 4 or 5 Pagodas for a Plough requiring 4 Bullocks according to the Nature of the Soil but if the Shares are equal they do not pay any Money; but they sometimes pay a Land or Money Rent alone - -

The

This mode of proportioning the share of Crop between the Circar & Ryuts is peculiar to Mayaconda -

Measures

The Measures of the Grain in this Country is at the rate of -

3 Seers
16 Seedas } for { 16 Seedas
20 Vollallams } for { 4 Vollallams
1 Candy

There is little difference in Weights from those of Chittledroog.

Holalkaira

Canashooman of the Holalkaira District in the Cycle Jear Seedardeeve or A.D 1799–1800

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Nadu	Villages: Pala Nadu	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Waste	Villages: Total	Waters: Rivers	Waters: Channels	Waters: Tanks	Waters: Cullas	Waters: Cuttelloes	Waters: Wells	Waters: Mandavs	Forts: Stones	Forts: Hill Forts	Forts: Low Forts	Religious Establishments: Pagodas	Religious Establishments: Naraharams	Religious Establishments: Mosques	Heads from whence a Revenue is derived: Arecanut (Tops)	Heads from whence a Revenue is derived: Plantains	Heads from whence a Revenue is derived: Arecanut from Mukes & Sowling Plants	Heads from whence a Revenue is derived: Farms	Heads from whence a Revenue is derived: Arecanut on Cut Mukes	Heads from whence a Revenue is derived: Gardens	Families: Houses	Families: Teruvaya or Sudreedors	Families: Cree Teruvaya (Portuguese Converts)	Families: Khoorchittas	Families: Total
1	Holalkaira	1	1	2	..	2	..	..	3	1	15	22	5	..	..	2	22	..	1	6	117	..	8	..	52	374	125	55	163	343
2	Goondaree	19	7	18	8	26	..	4	9	7	32	10	..	..	..	15	37	3	..	..	356	1	9	..	57	484	328	13	98	439
3	Rangeery	28	..	21	7	28	..	6	5	12	..	27	..	2	1	23	70	..	..	6	378	..	22	2	..	607	291	78	157	526
4	Andanboor	38	2	36	4	40	..	4	12	16	8	35	..	2	1	28	75	1	..	4	456	3	12	1	10	610	406	47	100	553
5	Audanore	17	..	16	1	17	..	1	4	7	20	18	1	2	..	14	35	1	..	..	221	2	5	..	21	339	182	7	93	282
	Total	103	10	93	20	113	..	15	33	43	75	112	6	6	2	82	239	5	1	16	1528	6	56	3	140	2414	1332	200	611	2143

Shanashoomar of Holalkara continued

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Bramins	Vanis Shas	Shudras																																Miscellaneous						Grand Total
				Sangams	Shanbogues or Sunkers	Bogars	Chowkidars	Lingawants	Sadgi Marwadi (Bogars)	Telugars	Sadgi Kar	Basters (Telugus Bearers)	Pinchemars	Nonjes	Bogar or Gudang Masters	Kapreers	Mochegar	Gillers	Kharmar (Bunger Cordage Makers)	Gaidar (Weavers)	Tambar (Palmers)	Nawendo (Barbers)	Abissa Shoive (Washermen)	Pongar	Dhunchaul (Cotton Ginners & Pickers)	Cullaworkar	Cadigar	Ochar (Can Cutters)	Cullaworo (Gardeners)	Rudder	Sadg (Goanese) Cultivators	Sadg Jogue	Gaenar Gulla (Bunga Priests)	Gosmer or Bonga Gulla (Bunga Priests with Family)	Bodar or Bogar (Hunters)	Korwar (Bunga)	Nulia Bogar (Bunga) Fowlers	Mharattas	Jains	Mussulmans	
1	Hola Khaira	18	"	12	3	3	3	29	78	5	"	6	"	1	1	2	8	14	17	2	7	3	6	3	9	"	5	5	"	1	1	1	"	4	33	1	13	"	7	42	343
2	Goondaree	1	"	"	1	"	6	26	135	"	4	"	"	2	"	1	"	21	18	6	"	4	8	"	11	1	1	1	10	1	3	"	5	"	7	3	19	1	"	12	439
3	Ramgeery	8	1	21	"	"	13	42	15	"	"	"	"	8	2	1	"	9	42	11	3	8	10	"	13	"	2	8	9	2	2	"	"	"	39	3	33	"	"	17	526
4	Andanoor	8	"	17	"	"	28	25	18	"	6	"	11	3	"	"	4	3	21	1	5	6	7	"	27	"	"	7	5	8	2	"	"	"	17	5	42	1	"	10	553
5	Sudanoor	2	"	5	"	"	40	8	74	"	8	"	"	"	"	"	1	24	4	6	1	1	5	"	12	"	1	4	"	9	"	"	"	"	60	13	2	"	"	2	282
	Total	37	1	55	4	3	151	130	450	5	18	6	11	14	3	4	13	71	102	26	16	22	36	3	72	1	9	25	24	21	8	1	5	4	386	25	109	2	7	83	2143

Historical Account of the District of Holalkara

Collected at Holalkara June 1821 & translated by C. V. Boria

A Boyguwar of the name of Doommee Do-
=dunnah Naik resided at the Village of Doommee which is now a ful-
=lochully, or additional Village under Holal, in the time of the boorma
Rayoolloo of Beejanagur being appointed by Government to manage the
Revenew of this Country, he made this Village his place of Residence, Capital
of the Country committed to his care, after sometime his son Gooleyapah
Naik was appointed in his father's place, in whose time a man named
Bora Goud came from the Northward with all his family in consequence
of some disturbances in his Native Country; this Bora Goud representing
that he would willingly put himself in Gooleyapah Naik's protection
as a Ryut, the latter willing to encourage him, but avoiding to deprive
those who were already settled in the Inhabited villages of their lands de-
-termined to find a new settlement for him if possible, I went about the
Country in quest of some lands fit for him to cultivate, Coming into the
Country where the present Holalkara is situated, (then a wild Forest)
near a ruined Pagoda of Gopal Swamy, he was informed it had been
the seite of a Village many ages ago, & that the God called in Canara, Om-
=malla Kistna was worshipped there; He immediately began to clear
away the Jungle which overrun the lands & built there the village of
Ommala so named from that Jody; on its being finished he appointed
Bora Goud as Head Gouda & other Ayagars[*1] under him; & thence re-
=turned to his Capital

Bora

[*1] Ayagars the first System (Barra Balootee or 12 Village Officers according to the Mendloo Management &c Carnatic

Bora Gouda being a good tempered comfortable Man, encouraging many people to settle in his new Village & having encreased the Population of Pomalle to be equal to the Capital of his superior, Goolleeyapa Naik was highly pleased with his good management.

Goolleeyapa Naik coming to see the new Establishment and finding that the Inhabitants were uneasy at their having no better security for their Village than a pledge & that they conceived a strong Fortification necessary amidst these thick & dangerous Woods built there a Fort & a Pagoda dedicated to the before named Good Gopal Krishna & a large Tank — on Goolleeyapa Naiks building the Holab & Kara, people gave them the name of Holalkara; Holab signifying a Village & Kara a Tank in Canara.—

Goolleeyapa Naik departed from this World to Heaven leaving no Children nor descendants after him, the Doommee district was assumed by Anoomapa Naik Son of Ramachendrapa Naik Polligar of Tarrakara.—

A.D. 1475 At this period Mulla Timmana Naik resided at Jagaldroog in great poverty & came to Neeratady to acquire some means of Subsistence; in the year Salleevahan 1390 & the Doommee cycle; there hearing that a new King Narsing Rayeel had attained A.D. 1535 / A.S. 1458 to the Government of Beejanagere, Timmana Naik went to the Court in quest of Service & soon after came back with the appointment of Naik of the Guddies of Heeroor, Chitteldroog & its dependencies.

On his Arrival in this Country he lived for some time in the Village of Rangapatam; his father Heera Naik & his Mother dying, he erected 2 Tombs[*2] for them there & carried his family to reside on the Hill of Chitteldroog on account of the Boyaus's plundering the Country.— In the time of this Timmana Naik he hyred

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*1 This Mullar Timmana Naik is the Ancestor of the Chitteldroog family, see their History Page 13 w difficulty occurs on the Chronology which induces a Suspicion of the Accuracy of this Instrate — Narsing Rayal assigns the first of the New Dynasty commences from A.S. 1412 & that of Veera Narsim Rayal ends A.S. 1413; but the Doommee cycle year falls out either in 1398 & 1513 Years before the Vijeanagar Monarchs declining in the reign of Achoota Rayeel 1458 A.S. then it would appear that he availed himself of the revolution in the Government to get employ under the new Dynasty & this Introduction of the Boya Tribes into Ballaghaut, Later consequence of that Change.—

*2 See their Samadhi Heeroor June 1804— See also Chitteldroog History Page 6

here a large Pagoda to Gopalaswamy Vestablished this place as a Cusbar, attaching Doommee to it, as a Sullookully.

Afterward he was promoted in the service of the Royaloo & obtained the Royal Order to be Polligar of the Chittledroog District which he managed to his death together with the appointment of Naik Tanam for the other Guddees.

His son Obunna Naik entered in the room of his deceased father, he was devout & was favored by the God of Sheedar, he departed this
AD 1602 life in the year Salleevahan 1525 of Soobanacrootor. After this Island-ing Holalkara was included in the District of Banwasi which be-longing to the Polligar of Tarakara Vanguel Naik yet the Chit-teldroog people used there to keep their Peons here to watch the place.

After this, in the time of Custoory Rungapah Naik the Kingdom of Anagoondy being subverted by the Mussulmen, Ranad Polla Cawn Vazeer to the Beejapoor Badshah advancing into this Coun-try assumed possession of their Districts & established a Killidar here named Dawood Cawn with some troops, a few years after a servant of the Chittel-droog Rajahs named Conchana under with the Mussulman Killidar against the authority of his Master; at last he killed his con-federate & pos-sessed himself of all authority in the District; but Custoory Rungapa Naik surprised him & put him to death & reduced the Districts to his obe-dience During the short Management of Conchana, he built ½ Cos distant from this place a Mutton remarkable for being supported by one Pillar only together with an Office & a small square Tank faced with Stones & Steps.

After the death of Custoory Rangapah Naik his son Madukary Naik managed for 23 Years & died in the year Salleevahan
AD 1673 1595 (Ide Belchode Account)

His son Chucka Madukary Naik & their cousin Soo--racanta Rangapah ruled for 60 Years (the former being killed by the Mattu

Hence it appears there were two distinct Offices, the Naik Tannah, Military Governor or Lieutenant of the Guddees, & Polligar Protector or Administrator of the Civil Government.

Probably an error of the Canara Copyists as the Belchode & concurring Chittledroog Accounts allow only an in-tal of a few Months that preceded Chickonmah Naik's succession.

A.D. 1673 latter) upto the years 1596 (Anandas)

Chickonnas Naick after this managed for 12 Years & dies in the

A.D. 1685 year 1608—

Burmapah Naick next succeeded to the Seema of Chittel-
-droog who took the Hills of Ramagerry, Burmanaick Droog & Aung-
-ah Droog, & built strong forts upon them being conveniently situated on
his Frontier; after establishing his people there & arranging the Country in
A.D. 1720 good order he died in the year 1643 of Sallevahan.

On his death his son Madukaroo Naick took possession of his
fathers Estate— Enmity having encreased between him & the Harponn-
Polligar, Madukaroo Naick marched with his troops & surrounded Bo-
-loddaddee a Village of Harponelly; His Enemy declining to oppose him
Great Force marched secretly with the auxiliary troops of the Royad-
& Beedoonoor Polligars to Hodagara whence they detached 700 Pe-
under Murmujee Cadja who surprized & took Ramgeery from the
Chitteldroog Peons who were off their guard Madeckary Naick on the
hearing of this took Balloovaddee by assault & instantly returned with
his Army to Ramageery which he invested: thereupon the Enemy marche-
from Hodagara to attack him & Madukaroo Naick advanced to me-
them; they had a long conflict in which Jomponna Naick brother o-
Madukary Naick attacking them with such vigor that he killed gr-
numbers defeated that night one half of their Army; & when day broke o-
morning the rest fled away out of their sight.*

As soon as this Army were put to flight the garrison left in Cha-
-geery, leaving the Keys in the Gates went off to join the broken troops of
their Master the Harponelly Polligar— Next Morning Madukar-
Naick established his troops again in Ramgeery & from that time kept
-session for many Years till he was slain at last in the battle near Mad-
A.D. 1744 -aconda in the Sallevahan Year 1670 (Veebhana Cycle year

On

* See Another Account of this Action in the Chitteldroog History— Page 35.

On his death his son Custoory Rangapa Naik was appointed to the Kingdom & managed during his life time without any Way. he Died in the

A.D. 1753 Year 1676 of

When Madukary Naik ruled the Seemaa of Chitteldroog. Hyder Alli Cawn coming with a great Army besieged the fort of Chittel-

A.D. 1777 -droog in the Month of Aishadom of Hawalom Cycle year, then one of his Officers, with a Detachment from his Grand Army took the hill fort of Ramgeery by assault - After this, Hyder returning in the Cycle Year Vee-

A.D. 1780 -lumbee from the Expedition against the Mahrattas reduced the Country & Capital of Chitteldroog, & carried the Rajah and his family prisoners to Seringapatam, confining them in strong hill forts

After this War the Bahaders Amildar & other Civil Officers managed the whole of the Chitteldroog Seemaa until the Bahader died in the Pulla

A.D. 1782 Ghaat, in the Carteeka Month of Sobacroobee Cycle then his son Tippoo Sultan was acknowledged in the Month of Margaseera of that Year, & his

A.D. 1791 Aumils & other Officers, managed to the year Veeroodoocrutee, Purse-

-ram Bhow the Mharatta, advanced in that years with great numbers of troops into the Country; & at first laid waste & plundered the Country; they Established their Troops in the Guddies driving out the Sultans - After collecting the Revenues for one Year, they returned home, when Tippoo had negociated peace with the Company -

After Tippoo Sultan was slain in the wars with the Com-

-pany's forces at Seringapatam on the 30th Bahoolom of Chitra

A.D. 1799. Month of Seedardee Cycle year - Colonel Dalrymple coming from Se-

-ringapatam established the Company's Guards in the Month of Aisha-

-dom of this Years in all the Stations or Guddies - This Country being in-

-cluded in the Portion ceded to the Mysore Rajah Krishnaraja Va-

-deyar his Aumildars received Charge of the Civil Authority & have been ever since in the management to this day

86

Some Remarks on the District of Holalkeira

collected from the Information of the Amuldar, Sherishtadars &c.

June 1801.

1 Situation — Holalkeira is situated in a S. W. direction about 24 Miles from Chittledroog & 53 Miles N. W. from Seera.

2 Divisions — The Districts is divided now into
5 Taroofs
103 Villages
2414 Houses
33 Tanks &c (sa. Baneismar)

3 Population — The Population is supposed to consist of 2143 Families. sa. Baneismar.

4 Boundaries — 3 Cofs distant on the W. & S. ridges of high hills form the Boundary all round the Country; beyond these Hills is the Bedoor Country — 3 Cofs S. E. some Hills divide it from the Hosadroog Country — 3½ Cofs N. it is bounded by the Beemavaram District 5 Cofs N. W. it bounds with Mayaconda 1½ Cofs S. it joins Bamasamoodrum.

5 Rivers — There are no considerable Rivers — The Narudravatee passes thro' at Hurryhurr falls into the Toongabadra

6 Hill Forts — There are 3 Hill forts in this Districts
1 Burmanaick Droog
2 Ramagerry
3 Rangiaw Droog

7
Buildings Pagodas & Tanks

Burmapa Naik rebuilt the Pagodas of Gopaldawara ab. Kolalkara; The Tank named Honnakara N. E. of the place, he also repaired & put in good condition the Tank W of the Village originally built by Goolerjapa Naik of Doonmee

8
Gardens

Since this Tank was repaired the Inhabitants have made several Gardens below it but there are no Gardens at present below the Honnakara.

9

These Gardens produce plenty of Mangoes, Plantains, Limes Jacks, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Betel & Areka Nuts, Tamarind &

Trees

10
Water

Few Cuppelas are used for cultivation here as there are so many Tanks. Cuppelas are seldom used in Gardens being only useful to water Trees planted on high grounds where water cannot be introduced by Channels from the Tanks.

11
Soil & Productions

The Soil is divided into 4 Kinds; 1 Ragadas or Clay 2 Moodal Boomee or Sandy Earth; 3 Cangal or Red; 4 Corrab or Brown

1 Ragadas produces plenty of Jolla or Joaree, Chenna, Navana, Cotton, Voodooloo, Wheat, & Togara.

2 The Moodal Boomee produce in general Raggy, (this or all grain is the principal food for the Canarese people as Rice is to the Tellingas) Navana, Sawa, Avara, Horse Gram, Hariko & Gil seeds.

3. In the Soil Kempa Boomee, Sazza & Haralloo or Lamp Oil Seeds are cultivated.

4 In the Corrab Earth plenty of Salla — extracted; a very little Paddy; as that Grain is produced in all lands cultivated below Tanks. —

12
Cattle

There are plenty Cows & Sheep for Milk, & but few Buffaloes,

a Bullock is worth here from 3 to 6 & 7 Pagodas -

13
Wild Animals

The Animals found in the Jungles are Harranee or Deer Hoolee or Tyger, Baraadee or Bear - Moolla or Hare - Caudhundee or Wild Hog - Narry or Jackals - Chirta or Tyger Cats - Tolla or Monkey Woodcorn or Guanoo & Plenty of Peacocks

No Cutty Gurbagee or (Hyeana) or Elephants -

14
Wood

The Wood found in the Jungles are generally used for Materials in Buildings, in this Country are Chunnungee, Carra Mootee, Sissoo, Saal, Saamoo, Bamoo, Cocoanuts, Ichar, Toozurkee, Apa Bamboos & many of the Tara Gudda & Tallee there are also some Bengal & Teakwood found among the Hills —

15
Minerals

In the Villages Tallegao - Hully of Cusba Taroof Casa Hully of Audanoor Taroof & Jucknah Hully of Goondadoo Taroof are Iron Mines where great quantities are made from small stones collected from the neighbouring Hills & smelted in Hommals or Furnaces built for that purpose when they are smelted & reduced to Masses or Cakes of Iron in this State they sell it to the Merchants -

16
Manufacture

They manufacture no Cotton Cloths nor Cumballies finer than 10 Fullam for a rums value —

17
Commerce

Merchants bring hither fine Ivory, Pepper & Areka Nuts from the Beedenore Country & Carry from hence Tamarinds & Tobacco - the other Grains of this Country are sold at Chittledroog -

18
Fort of Holalkara

The Fort of Holalkara has 2 Gates; one on the East & the other on the West - 33 Battgees or Small Bastions & 1 Large Circular Stone Tower of two Stories high in the Centre of the Village, there are two

ditches carried round the Fort, all these buildings are decayed & out of repair.

19 Market

Close to the East side of the Fort is a Pettah where a Fair is held every Sunday.

20 Villages fortified

In this District every Village is fortified by Walls or Batteries & however poor & small they are at least surrounded by a common hedge to guard against Wild beasts & Thieves.

21

Heera Madeekaroo Naik built a Village named Chendra Sakarpoor 1/2 Mile S.E. from hence upon a low Rock & a small tank called Casaree Cutta near it during his & his Sons lives Chendrasakarpoor was a Guddy but it is now ruined.

22 Language

The Inhabitants only use the Canara Tongue

23

There are many Lingayants in this District

Hofsadroog & Muttoad
1799–1800.

General Abstract

of the Chunnasheemen of the Hosdurg District for the year Tuderdee or A.D. 1804–1805.

No.	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Whole	Villages: Shikmee	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Wells: Tanks & Cutlas: Wells in good order	Wells: Ruined	Wells: Total	Gardens: In good order	Gardens: Ruined	Gardens: Total	Cocoanut Trees	Betelnut Trees	Jack Trees	Total	Mundul	Shops	Forts: Pucka Forts	Forts: Mud Forts	Forts: Total	Pagodas: Large	Pagodas: Small	Pagodas: Total	Mosques	Brahmans	Fishermen	Shet	Potters	Cannon (Cast Iron)	Blacksmiths	Carpenters	Barrels	Rice Cleaners	Tailors	Washermen	Barbers	Tanners	Oil Mills	Houses: Thatched	Houses: Tiled	Houses: Mud Walled	Houses: Total	Families
1	1 Hosdurg	44	1	32	13	45	5	6	7	2	9	5	23	28	30	4	48	82	2	7	1	2	98	83	6	89	1	8	"	6	3	18	7	1	1	1	222	338	40	482	542	1064	769
2	Bangoor	51	3	47	7	54	"	4	3	2	11	12	44	56	68	"	46	114	"	"	"	1	52	28	15	43	1	5	1	42	6	3	14	"	1	1	51	63	88	98	102	1207	776
3	Enmapoor	16	5	18	3	21	"	3	2	4	6	7	8	15	6	39	13	58	"	"	"	1	26	46	16	62	"	2	46	1	1	"	2	"	1	1	15	277	168	5	325	498	293
4	Jinnaul	10	1	12	2	14	"	1	2	3	5	2	"	2	2	25	12	39	"	3	1	1	24	29	7	36	1	"	44	1	1	"	3	5	1	1	8	159	155	3	274	435	278
	Total	121	13	109	25	134	5	14	20	11	31	26	75	101	106	68	119	293	2	10	2	5	200	186	44	230	3	15	91	52	11	21	26	6	4	4	296	443	451	588	216	2320	2116
2	5 Mudtoad	70	6	51	20	76	1	2	17	3	22	21	24	45	6	1	21	28	"	"				51	18	69	1	1	161	7	5	6	17	6	2	1	114	578	683	5	260	898	781
	6 Tellaver	13	4	12	5	17	"	1	1	1	2	9	11	20	7	60	10	77	"	"				18	6	24	"	"	66	.	2	1	5	9	1	1	12	259	84	27	404	515	352
	7 Kerrakara (Nawarapoor	30	5	12	23	35	"	1	5	5	10	15	11	26	12	7	8	27	"	"				29	14	43	3	"	"	"	1	1	4	3	"	1	21	157	158	5	132	295	206
	Total	113	15	75	53	128	1	4	23	9	32	45	46	91	25	68	39	132	"	"				98	38	136	4	1	246	7	8	8	26	18	3	3	147	994	875	37	796	1708	1247
	Grand Total	234	28	184	78	262	6	18	43	20	63	71	121	192	131	136	158	425	2	10				284	82	366	7	16	337	59	19	29	52	24	7	7	443	1437	1326	625	1228	4028	3363

Chanashoomar of Hossadroog continued.-

No. of Kusbas	Names of the Kusbas	Bramins: Bramins	Chatrees: Rachawars	Vyshas: Comaties (Merchants)	Soodras: Rajpoot	Santauloo (Santaunee)	Coonchettygar	Lingaukits	Woolgar	Walloo Karar	Congar (Malabars)	Bogar (Balagar) Bangle makers	Koonawar	Tamgee (Paryas Porvoos)	Dobhasee	Moostegar	Jogee (Beggars)	Gollar (Herdsmen)	Cabaddy (A class of Herdsmen)	Coormar (Cumbly Weavers)	Jaadur (Weavers)	Saadur (Silk Weavers)	Gaundlawar (Ganega) Oilmakers	Coombar (Potmakers)	Durjee (Taylors)	Hanyunda (Hazam) Barbers	Agasa (Dhobie) Washermen	Jeengar (Saddlemakers)	Panchaal 5 tribes (Artificers)	Eedigar (Toddy drawers)	Cullooroongar	Chilloorootgar	Hatkaran	Dadeegarar (Dyers)	Coondombaa Dyers	Cyrman (Fisher) Basketmakers	Bestanaroo (Boatmen)	Wuddar (Stone cutters)	Oopar (Salt makers)	Kalgar (Gold Sifters)	Yogal Swar		Miscellaneous: Badan (Buya) Luckers	Holeyar (Pariahs)	Mandigar (Bagar) Shoemakers	Marhattas	Jains	Mussulmans	Grand Total
1	Hossadroog	32		34	.	1	53	204	2	"	"		.	5	.	"	1	2	8	61	140	8	23	3	6	5	9	"	27	3	3	1	.	2	2	4	10	"	18	1	1		60	2	28	.	4	6	769
2	Buragoor	17	6	3	1	1	"	324	.	2	15	11	.	7	.		"	23	1	57	31	.	4	6	"	7	15	.	21	2	"	"	"	3	.	.	2	1	88	.	.		72	39	2	1	"	14	771
3	Vallapoor	5	.	"	.	.	100	57	1	"	1	"	.	2	"	.	.	15	"	14	6	.	.	1	.	2	2	"	7	1	.	1	.	.	"	.	4	1	18	.	.		36	2	14	"	.	3	293
4	Janacull	6	"	.	1	.	50	64	15	.	.	2	.	4	3	"	.	7	"	2	5	"	"	2	1	2	3	.	15	1	"	1	.	"	.	.	3	1	"	.	1		50	2	21	1	8	7	278
	Total	60	6	37	2	2	203	649	18	2	16	13	"	18	3	"	1	47	9	134	182	8	27	12	7	16	29	.	70	7	3	3	.	5	2	4	19	3	124	1	2		218	45	65	2	12	30	2116
5	Muttoad	13	"	"	.	2	140	61	24	18	.	28	65	1	.	7	.	27	"	111	33	1	"	.	.	9	19	1	25	2	"	2	9	2	"	4	6	3	16	.	.		123	5	34	"	.	1	789
6	Jaitavoo	8	.	.	.	"	101	90	10	"	.	.	.	.	.	"	1	3	.	5	4	.	1	2		2	7	.	18	"	.	.	.	.	.	.	15	2	.	.	.		39	6	24		3	3	359
7	Hemakardi Tauvarapoor	3	"	.	"	"	54	37	4	1	"	"	"	9	1		"	7	.	.	19	.		1	.	3	5	.	6	.	"	.	.	.	"	"	8	1	.	.	.		45	1	.	.	.	1	206
	Total	24	"	.	.	2	295	190	38	19	.	28	65	10	1	7	1	37	.	116	56	1	1	3	.	14	31	1	49	2	.	2	9	2	.	4	29	6	16	.	.		207	12	55	.	3	5	1347
	Grand Total	84	6	37	2	4	498	84[illegible]	56	21	16	41	65	28	4	7	2	84	9	250	238	9	28	15	7	30	60	1	119	9	3	5	9	7	2	8	48	9	140	1	2		425	57	120	2	15	35	3453

Particular Chanashoomar of the Hofsadroog District for the Year Sudarddee or A.D. 1799-1800.

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Villages: Ryotty	Pottahs	Inhabited	Ryots &c.	Total	Water: Channels	Tanks	Cutcha Wells	Pucka Wells	Salt Pans	Forts: Ryots	Law Forts	Religious Establishments: Pagodas	Brumhasoms	Mosques	Heads of Revenue derived: Cultivators	Augarees (Wells)	Herbers (Cultivators Ploughing Cattle)	Private Rent Wells	Tenants (Cultivators)	Looms	Shops	Toddy Trees (from Arudtong Plants)	Arrangements or Chowsum Hobo	Salt Beds or Pans	Tobacco	Houses: Terraced	Tiled	Thatch Houses	Total	Inmates
1	Hofsadroog	44	2	33	13	46	1	11	77	33	4			106	2		2	.	7	6	18	212	338	2	1	.	17	40	482	622	1144	767
2	Baagoor	51	3	40	14	54	.	11	97	65	"			151	5	1	1	11	.	3	3	61	639	.	1	122	-	88	98	1201	1387	774
3	Davapoor	16	5	18	3	21	.	6	22	5	39			62	.	.	.	2	2	1	.	15	277	.	1	7	41	168	5	325	498	303
4	Jaunacull	10	4	12	2	14	.	5	15	4	25			36	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	8	159	5	1	.	62	155	3	274	432	275
	Total	121	14	103	32	135	1	33	211	108	68			352	7	1	3	13	12	11	21	286	443	7	4	127	128	451	583	2422	3461	2119

Chanastoomar of Hofsadroog continued

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

Shudras

No of Taraffs	Names of the Taraffs	Brahmens	Chastriers	Vaisias Shas	Comatties	Koplahs	Sadlers (Sautairs)	Coushetiggars	Longouins	Shafters	Bogars (Gold & Silver Smiths)	Callaverrigars	Canjers	Dobies	Cullars (Washermen)	Carpenters	Gormars (Blacksmiths)	Bundsalegs (Musicians)	Jandies (Gardiers)	Neavers	Saanders (Silk Weavers)	Cayandewars (Cotton Weavers)	Cambars (Cotton Printers)	Durjees (Tailors)	Nauguedas (Bayaner Bankers)	Sultans (Blacksmiths)	Bannechaes (Tailors & Quilters)	Caligars (Oil Pressers)	Wadders (Sand Diggers)	Chucklers (Shoemakers)	Bonnar (Carpenters)	Castharcars (Brickmakers)	Dallagaras (Palanquin Bearers)	Jogis (Beggers)	Cossumbe Byres	Gongar	Ellalgar (Gold Refiners)	Royal Slaves	Mussalias Males	Bodars (Bagal) Flanders	Korleyar (Farmers)	Mauligar (Bagar) Gardiners	Mussalias Females	Sans	Muzlemans	Grand Total
1	Hofsadroog	32	"	34	"	1	53	204	3	"	3	5	"	2	8	61	140	8	23	3	6	5	9	27	3	"	18	4	10	2	1	2	"	1	"	60	2	28	"	4	6	767
2	Bagoor	17	6	3	1	1	"	324	"	11	"	7	"	23	1	57	31	"	4	6	"	7	15	21	2	1	88	"	2	3	"	"	15	"	"	72	39	2	1	"	14	774
3	Davenpoor	5	"	"	"	"	100	57	1	"	"	2	"	15	"	14	6	"	"	1	"	2	2	7	1	1	18	"	4	"	"	"	1	"	"	46	2	14	1	"	3	303
4	Jaanacull	6	"	"	1	"	50	64	15	2	"	4	3	7	"	2	5	"	"	2	"	2	3	15	1	1	"	"	3	"	"	"	"	1	"	50	2	21	"	8	7	275
	Total	60	6	37	2	2	203	649	18	13	3	18	3	47	9	134	182	8	27	12	6	16	29	70	7	3	124	4	19	5	1	2	16	1	1	228	45	65	2	12	30	2119

Account of the History of Hosdroog

communicated at Hosdroog

in July 1805.

Translated by C. Lechmun Brahmin

In the age of Veeramarte there was a Rajah of the Chendragace named Neelasaka who was the Greatest Prince of the Carnatic, he ruled in charity & benevolence & built a fity after his own name for his Residence at 2 Cos distance from Hosdroog called Neelavatipatnum he led a life of austere devotion for 3 Years. Praying to the Goddess Parvatee Devee; having no Children by his Queen, Parvatee Devee graciously accepted his Prayers & suddenly appearing to him, desiring him, to aske whatever he wanted; he prostrated himself at her feet & submissively represented "that he wanted Children," Parvatee then told him that a Daughter would be born of his Queen & disappeared - The Queen became big with child by the favor of the Goddess & at the ends of 10 Months was brought to bed of a daughter on a lucky day, hour, Week, Star, & Sign, & which they named Ratanavatee; As soon as she attained the age of Womanhood the King began to look out for some handsome Person of high birth as a husband to his Daughter -

At this time a Rajah named Ratanasdeasoogdog was King of Ratnavaty, a City South of Maha Maroova or the Golden Mountain; who was a Sovereign of great Merit but he had no Sons - One day a Moonee came to Visit him from Bengala to solliet the Rajah for charitable assistance to build a Pagoda at Benares, the King received him with honor, causes him to be seated on a proper place & worshipped him according to their law, the Philosopher asked him of his Welfare & of his family & enquired how many children he had got; The Rajah was ashamed to tell him that he had no

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* The Tales introductory to this Account of Hosdroog, are introduced, rather, as a Specimen of the Legends current among the Natives; the rules of Neelavatipatnum are shewn near Baragoor but the Regulations include only the Outline of a Square for Location of no great extent - The whole story is expressive of the simplicity of Eastern Manners -

† This Pharaoh is repeatedly used in Most of these Accounts -

no Sons but at last he acquainted him with concern & shame of his misfor-
-tune incurred in his last incarnations, he replied them to the King that it was
wrong to come so far to visit him without enquiring first whether he had
Sons or not "for it is improper for a Moonee to behold the face of a Childless King
he then went away in displeasure.

The King & Queen thereupon considered with themselves that they were dis-
honored among their Caste for the law says "that the Barren cannot attain
the Station of heaven" & that no one could succeed them in their Station & Dom-
-ain or increase their name in the World: They were under much grief & sorrow
& began to devote themselves to the Worship of Seevoo & to mortify them-
-selves with pain & trouble in hopes to obtain children —

They continued this severe devotion for some time & Sadaseevoo Rega-
-ded; appeared to them & graciously told them to acquaint him what they
wanted; they were consoled with the grace of God & this visit of his Sacred
feet, & prostrated themselves with all humility before them & prayed with
much devotion with all their mind & heart & humbly begged that children
might be granted to them: the Deity accepting their painful devotion
presented to the Rajah two Jasmine flowers which he was desired to make
his Wife eat with two Plantains & that two Sons would be borne by the
Queen; this he ordered & disappeared: According to the desire of the God
the Rajah caused his Wife to eat the Jasmine with two Plantains
when she instantly became big with Child by the mighty favor of
heaven, & at the end of 10 Months she was brought to bed of two Sons on a
fortunate day, Week, Star, Sign & Planet — The Rajah sent for the Astro-
-nomers to calculate the Table of the Nativity of his Sons & gave them the
names of Somasakur & Chectrasakur since they were born by the
divine favor of Sadaseevoo.

Rutnasakur Rajah employed proper persons to teach them
the Art of the Bow & the other liberal 64 Arts & they made great progress
in their Education — The two Princes one day were informed that the King

of the Veelavaty wore the Gundapunderum (or upper) on his leg set with precious Stones which is an Ornament designed to signify that he was the Lord or Husband of all other Principalities & that he had also a most beautiful Virgin for his daughter; These two Princes incited by the hopes of attaining the honors & precious possessions of the Veelavaty Rajah left their City Tanjore at Viranasauly at the house of a Landing Girl when they learnt from her some further Account of Valasakuu Rajah; she advised them to stay in the house of her Sister Roopauvaty at the City where they could observe Valasakuu the Rajah more closely; according to her Advice when they arrived at Veelava-dipatnum they went to the house of Roopauvaty & told her that they were come from Valauvaty her sisters house, & without the knowledge of any they learnt from her more of the Rajah, in consequence the Princes changed & disguised themselves like those thieves who nightly dig thro' houses & Walls & thus steal as above they can get; these nightly robbery they brought to the Pagoda of Veerabuddradoo to whom they presented the same.

The Rajah had notice of the nightly depredations of a New Gang of Thieves who plundered his Subjects houses, & he ordered his Officers of Police to search for & have them apprehended within 3 days— But they went in the 2d day to the Kings Palace carrying with them the Ashes with which people of this profession passe-nate that they entend to rob & as they approached the apartments of the Rajah they dug a hole in the wall by which they got near the bed on which he lay & strewed the fascinating Ashes upon him & the Queen, they then took off the Ornaments & Jewels which they wore except the Gundapunderum upon his leg, because it is not proper for Great Warriors & Rajahs to touch the leg of their equals; they then put into his hand a letter mentioning that they had come from Ratanaty-patnum to take his mark of superior Prowess from off his leg, or to get his daughter in marriage for one of them & then unperceived returned to their place; next Morning the Rajah awaking perceived the paper on his hand & observing the contents thereof was much surprized thereat; he ordered to the Cutwal or Chief

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Gundapunderum

"The Word translated Husband is said to denote the Power & Sovereignty over his Subjects
By Reception of the Princes by the Courtezan Roopauvaty bears some resemblance to that of the Spies sent to examine the State of Jericho & the house of the Courtezan Rahab & indicates a similarity of Customs Ye will be conducted that the Houses of these Women are for the simplicity & Essentials Manners, Thieves houses of entertainment & Ashes or Fascinating Powders are believed by the common people to be used by the Cast of Profession to make them a Procession to fascinate the Objects of their depredations
Strangers travelling at whose they could most readily purchase such perfumes get information of what was passing

-face of Police to proclaim throughout the City that the King of Neelavaty Appa-
-Nunn had resolved to marry his daughter to whoever would kill the Lion that in-
-quented the neighbouring Woodlands as a proof of their courage, Agreeable to the
Orders, Proclamation was made through all the Streets, & the news of the Kings
Daughters intended marriage being spread, The two Princes went to the Woodlands
killed the Lion and off its Tail & tied it upon their Veenah*1, they then returned so
-lently to the City - Towards dawn of day a Washerman going to the River to wash
Clothes found the Lion's Carcase, was at first alarmed on seeing the prodigious
but observing that the Lion was motionless he ventured to approach & cut out the
Tongue, for being informed of the Royal Proclamation, he brought it to the Ra-
jah & acquainted him that he had slain the Lion that night: The Rajah
on hearing this News was very sorrowful & concerned that he must give his
daughter to a Washerman; but the God Veerabudradoo appearing to the
King in shape of a Bramin told him that the Washerman deceived him
that the Lion was slain by a Prince of Royal birth who would come im-
mediately to visit him. The two Princes then suddenly came to the gate of
the Palace & the Guards perceiving the Lion's Tail on the Veenah went to
the Rajah with the news that two poor men had appeared at the gate
one of whom had the Lion's Tail affixed to the Veenah - The Rajah on
hearing this advanced to the Gate & carried them into the Palace & caused
them to be seated on an honorable place, & asked who they were; being ac-
=quainted of their birth & History he was highly pleased at their address &
valour the Rajah then sent to invite their relations to his City & arranged
the marriage of his Daughter Ratnavatydavee with Chetrasahun
(Rajah) -

Veelavaty Rajah having no Sons he appointed his Son in law
to succeed to his Kingdom - Somasa Kuru Rajah resided with his brother in
Neelavatypathnum who went to Hemavutty after a long & happy reign
his King having no Sons the Kingdom after his death went to disor-
for some Years*1; Afterward when Veestoobardana Rajah*2 Sovereign of the whole
=male took possession of his Kingdom when he came to this Country, he was sup-

*1 The Veeneh a Musical Instrument
*2 See Jain Accounts
*1 What precedes this may be looked upon as Fabulous, or mixed with Fiction - the era of Vistoovar-
=danoo is not precisely ascertained -

to see the ruin of Veeravatypalnum & resolved to build another town near its scite, he then employed people to build another town near Gooty-cuttia with a Fort & Pettia called Chennapatnum One day a Hare ran into the City which the Rajah considered as an unfortunate Presage to the hopes he had formed of the new Town, he therefore removed out & encamped near the place attended by all his retinue; Mean time two young Lads had taken refuge in the neighbouring Woodland from Bodauny thro' displeasure of their relations; one a Coorma & the other of the Weaver Caste, When they left their houses they had carried with them an Image of the Goddess in a Coffer in hopes that this Treasure in time would procure them a happy Marriage wherever they might chance to settle. On their Arrival in this Jungle the Coorooma Boy went to the nearest Village Baugahully which had been built by Doudygonda Gound to beg for their subsistance while the other boy remained to watch the Coffer in the Woodlands

The Boy who thus attended the Goddess began to call out aloud in the Jungle so as to be heard by all Passengers "Behold I a Deity am here come "from Baudauny to foretell the destruction of the New City very shortly, "therefore let this be made known to Vishnoovardana Rajah who is desired to "build another City at this place of Baugahully, where I am to be Worshipped;" Accordingly the Travellers (who heard this denunciation of the will of heaven) went to Vishnoovardana Rajah & related what they heard — Vishnoovardana Rajah reflected on this which seemed to have some import as he had met no good Omens on entering the new City, & finding it now confirmed by the Travellers story; he therefore determined to await the further confirmation of Dreams to build another City without delay, Mean while the Young Lads proposed to go from that place with their Image, but the Goddess would not remove & they remained no more than a fortnight watching; Agreeable to his Wish, the King observed a Dream & suddenly starting out of sleep, pleased with the Vision, he went to the place where the Girl

dwells

- dess was, & brought the Image to Baugghully where he built a Pagoda & ordered people to attend & Worship her there according to the precieved usa-
- ges this was speedily done; the King employed people to clear away the Jungle & to build a handsome town inclosed by several Walls with an Outguard Inclosure,[1] he then went to travel in Progress over his country, while they were building this Town a Cow herd driving his Cattle to graze in the neighbouring Jungle near the hill of Sunnimapooreum one of the Cows belonging to Vaudeegonda Goud strayed off from the herds to a Snake hole & poured its Milk[2] into it unperceived by any one & returned without Milk; at Sun set the Cow herds as usual returning to the Vil-
- delivered their Cattle to the owners & the Goud finding no Milk in the Ud-
- der of her Cow was very angry with the Herds believing they had stolen the Milk of his Cow & threatened to punish them if he did not find the Cow within a few days, the Herdswatcher secretly the next day & found that the Cow went to the Snake hole as usual & poured her Milk into when he had made this discovery he ran to his Master & acquainted him of it which surprized the Goud who determined to see it with his own Eyes next day, On that night the God Chennakasava Swamy appeared in a dream to a Pariaree Man & said "I am the God worshipped as Poulastabramah having my abode near the Snake hole, at the foot of a Tolasee & my bro-ther Sunnimpanayaky at the foot of a Tree Tolasee you are to go immediately to Vaudeegonda Goud & acquaint him of this," he then directed him first to take the Godship from near that tree & afterward to take his own Images from the other Tree. Whereupon the Pariaree went to the Goud & acquainted him of the communication of the God, who when he heard it, said, "If the God come "& tell me as he did to you, I will speedily perform every thing according to "his wishes," On the next night the God came in a dream to the Goud & told him the same as he had done to the Pariaree, On awaking he sent a Mes-sage to Vastoovurdana Royah to acquaint him of these circumstances & to request leave to build a Pagoda to these Gods, as soon as he received the King's

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[1] "Gurr"
[2] This Story is also related in the Legendary Accounts of the Buildings of the earliest Temples at Seringapatam, & Tirwallum ? probably some other places

Kings Order he went to the place where the God & Goddess were, but having forgot the directions given for removing them, by the Gods, he first dug at the bottom of the Cadelina Tolasee *1 Tree & took out the Image of Chennakasava Swamy; & next went to the Three Tolasee *2 Tree & attempted to take out the Goddess; but the Goddess was very angry & did not appear to them, because they did not conform to the directions given for performing this duty. The Gouds people with him prayed very much to Chennakasava Swamy to excuse the fault which they had unwittingly committed. Chennakasava Swamy being appeased by their Prayers told them in a dream that he excused their fault, & he should transform himself into the shape of God & Goddess & they need not dig further for the sake of the Goddess; accordingly he transformed himself as one half God & one half Goddess; the people were satisfied & carrying the Image on a Chaaot, placed it near the Gate of Baugoor, & employed proper people to construct a Pagoda fit to keep him. On the following night at the time of cock crowing a poor herd going to the Stall with an Axe on his Shoulder, near that Gate the axe happened to fall on the Image of Chennakasava Swamy & broke off part of the head, he took up his Axe & went to the stall in the neighbouring Jungle. In the Morning the Village people came & beheld the maimed image & reported it to the Gouds who came & likewise beheld it with surprize, enquired how it happened; the people acquainted him it was done by a poor herd passing that way to the Cattle in the Jungle; he sent for him, enquired, how the Image was maimed, he acquainted him that going to the Stall from his house his Axe had fallen on his head, but he did not see whether it was broken. Now all the People considered that it was not proper to adore the broken Image of a Deity, but God again came to the Goud in a dream & told him "that there was "no harm in worshipping him whether broken or not but if you wish to exa- =mine further, you should get Medicine for my hurts & some procession for my dust "for 21 days & put me into a secret room together with the Medicine & procession, you "should come to unlock the door on the 22d. day; then if you finds I have no wounds "you may Worship me or you may abandon me; thus he directed & disappeared, ac- =cordingly

*1 A Tree dedicated to Vishnoo

*2

-cordingly the Gouds procured all things & lodged the Image in a private room & locked it up; but on the 21st. day forgetting what was directed by God he opened the room & looked at the wound of the Image, when they found that the wounds was healed up excepting a small part still remaining & promised for one day; because he had come one day sooner than the God had desired. they then wrote all these circumstances by Letter to Vestoovardana Rajah[*1] who was greatly surprized; he came to Baugoor & built a Proper & Curious Pagoda inclosed by a Fort & placed the God in it with all due ceremony; he got an Image of the Goddess made, called Saumya Nauky & placed her in a separate Pagoda with great rejoicings & all kinds of Musick; he granted a Jaugeer for the due performance of the Annual & Daily Ceremonies & then returned thro' his Country; he ruled for some time after this, & departed from this World & leaving no Sons, one of his relations called Garunavadeeyaloo ruled for some time with much Charity.

In his time he granted the following Villages to Chennakasava Swamy viz:

Madara, Audaracutta & Aureenelhully for the supporting the daily Ceremonies, & his Queen Creestamanayakee granted Nadagamanhully & Jamapoor with a Roosoom or Custom of one Doodoo on each bag of Grain & had this inscribed on Stones placed in the Village.

By Creestamanayakee his Wife, he got a Son Croostapa Naik whom on his death he appointed the successor of his power & departed from this World; Croostapa Naik governed for some time; he granted to Chennakasava Swamy a piece of Paddy Ground near the Tank of Baugoor & another piece near Neeroogoondy Tank; After his death in the time of the Narapatty Race, one of the Rayans Sadasevaraya Rayeel[*2] granted this District as a Jaugeer to the slave who served him with Battle, named Doda Naik who granted to the God a piece of Paddy Ground near the W. Tank of Baugoor & set up a Stone inscribed with the Grant. The Sunda Bednore Polligars afterwards succeeded

A.D. 1542
A.D. 1564

[*1] Vestoovardanaroo is said to have been one of the last Kings of Carnatic previous to the Coorma Dynasty at Anagoondy. The Detail of the Origin of the Seven Pagodas as related & believed by the credulous Natives of this Wild Mountainous Country is given nearly Literally.

[*2] Sadaseevaroo Rayel Reigned from 1542 to 1564 A.D according to the Gultpurtee Manuscript or rather Ram Rayel in this Name

successively governed under the Sway of the Beyanuggur Varapatty-
-way; Linga Hanoomapa Naik Polligar of Sunta Bednore built
a Pagoda to Hanoomand before the W. Gate of Baugoor granted some
land for its daily Ceremonies; On the fall of the Sunta Bednore Pollygars
*2 Roostoomchaka managed for some time under the Golconda Nabob very cha-
-ritably & after him the Mussulman Officers successively followed until the Nabobs
of Seerah.—

It happened that Chenbasa Nadoo Polligar of Chitteldroog being at hos-
-tility with the Mussulmen besieged the Fort of Baugoor for some time, but meet-
-ing with great loss from the Enemy returned to Chitteldroog, some time after he
came to Holdroog & examining the Hills & considering it a fit place to build a Fort to
awe the Baugoor people he began to build a respectable Fort upon the hill as a
measure of precaution against them in the Sallewa han year 1598 in the Cycle
A.D. 1675 Years of Sala on the 5th of the full moon of Sawana Month on Monday the
Ninth hour of the day; he employed Naik Nax to execute the buildings of Holdroog
as well as of Bailandroog & Hanoomandroog; After having Completed Hol-
-droog he went against the Baugoor people & conquered them in Wars, after ruling
for some time he departed this life.—

From his time the Family of Chitteldroog successively reigned up to Bur-
-mappa Naik who appointed his Brother Chicka Burma Naik as Governor
of Holdroog he came & managed here for some time & collecting a force under him
he set up for himself in opposition to the authority of the Chitteldroog Rajah,
on which Madakary Naik came & besieged Holdroog & carried him prison-
-er to Chitteldroog appointing Needana Naik to manage this District—
In his time the Mussulmen came & again took Baugoor into their possessi-
A.D. 1720 on; about this time in the Cycle years of Saradary on 2d of Ausweja Month on
Friday Vopatee Naik a Goorroo of the Jungums came from Baugoor to Ma-
-dakary *3 Naik being dissatisfied with the Mussulman Managers, Madakary
Naik received him with respect & enquiring the cause of his coming to visit
him he informed him that the Managers of Baugoor having displeased his

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*1 See Sunta Bednore Account for the Pollygars of Savanakara
*2 Kistam Chuck or more probably Acotam Jung was one of the Soobadars of Seerah A.D.
See Seerah Page
*3 See Chitteldroog Hist.y

that distract he had therefore come to pay his respects & to complain of them. Madakary Naik was well pleased & recommended him to stay on Hossdroog & build a Pettah & to Populate the District; with this permission he came to Hossdroog & built a Pettah on the ground of Goravanculloo; when it was finished he applied to his Patron Madakary Naik who came & looked at the Pettah; he sent for Davapoondee Kirayapa from Davapoor & appointed him as head man to take charge of populating the place, he also appointed Thongoor Saty & Mallayapa as Head Setty & Hareramana as Gouda Narsayapa & Malayapa as Shanbags; he sent for Narabottoo a Bramin from Paulachully Agrasaram & Mudditim as a Calender Bramyn & Coregadoo as Head Tallary, he also granted a Cowle for 7 years to all the Settlers or Inhabitants promising not to molest these nor to increase the Annual Rent, he then returned to Chitteldroog.

A.D. 1762 Afterwards in the Year of Chittrabanoo Hyder came & fought with the Sherveers of Madakary Naik defeated them & captured Hossdroog. Madakary Naik came after this to Hossdroog & engaging the Baharadar's people forced them to return to Seringapatam. Some time after in the Cycle year of

A.D. 1766 Vayaya on the 8th of Shravanaa Month on Friday, Mahmmad Ally an Officer of the Baharadar's came from Seringapatam, besieged the Fort for some time & took possession of this District and the Chitteldroog Polligar returned with his Army & obliged them again to return to Seringapatam. In the

A.D. 1777 Cycle Year Hevalumbee Hyder had taken Madakary Naik & entirely reduced his Country, since which period Hyder & Tippoo successively governed up to the years of Seedardee.

A.D. 1791. In the time of Tippoo in the Cycle Year of Veeroodercroodee 6th of Chaitra Month when Lord Cornwallis & General Medows came & besieged Bangalore, the Mharattas under Purseram Bhow reduced this Country & possessed it for one Year. Then Tippoo made peace with the English & the Mharattas & he again regained possession.

A.D. 1799 In the Year of Seedardee on the 30th of Chaitra Month the English made war on Tippoo Sultaun who being killed in action they Conquered all his Dominions; & the Amuldars of Purnia & Dewaun for the Rajah of Mysore have been since in the Management of this district.

Remarks on the District of Hosdroog

July 1801

1 Situation

The Town of Holdroog is situated on the East of Baubaboondumaver-day, or Chendra Giroo Puruvatum as was built by the Chellpdroog Poligars; there is a Village called Goraanacull at ¼ Cos distant on the E., Callodoo is S. at ¾ Cos on the W. 1½ Mile Batterkara Con the N. at ¾ Cos distance Lauloo Ramaswara.

2 Boundaries

On the E. it is bounded by Bacapoorum at 1 Cos distance, on the S.E by Callodoo at 1 Cos distance, on the S. by Canangondee 1 Cos distance, On the S.W Coralegara, On the W. Hosredeecutta, On the N.W Gungasamoodrum at 4 Cos distance, on the N. by Hoorgunara at 1 Cos distance; On the N.E by Gonasingoodar Canum at 1 Cos distance

3 Animals

The Animals found on these Districts are Tygers, Bears, Wild Hogs, Porcupines, Deers, Antelopes, Hares, Jackalls, Hags Peacocks, Wolves, Elks

4 Grain & other Productions

The Grains produced on this District are Paddy, Raggy, Corralee, Horse Gram, Meenoomoolee, Parulee, Tagaree, Jungolee, Sunnoomoolee, Callulee, Chelum, Saumalee, Burroogoolee, Tyah, Cotton, Samar, Castor Oil nuts, Wheat, Areca, Sugar Cane.

5 Fruits

The Fruits produced are Plantains, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Tamarind, Limes, Mangoes, Pumpkins Guavas, Pomegranates, Papaya, Seetaphala, Anjoor &c

6 Iron

Several Implements of Iron particularly large Knives for cutting Sugar and Buckets for Cuppelas are Manufactured on this District

The

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1 Gaatay, Goodum Hills, Jungwhancy the Gongodra rises
2 These are the Boundaries of the Cusba Taraff only

that distrust he had therefore come to pay his respects & to complain of the
Madakary Naick was well pleased & recommended him to stay in Hosdroog
to build a Fort & to Populate the Districts, with this permission he came to Hos-
droog & built a Pettah, on the ground of Goravanculloo; when it was finis-
shed he applied to his Patron Madakary Naik who came & looked at the
Pettah, he sent for Davaspoondee Nirayapa from Davapoor & appointed
him as head Man to take charge of populating the place, he also appointed
Dorgum Setty Mallayapa as Head Setty & Hareramana as Gouda Chi-
-nappa & Malayapa as Thunebags; he sent for Narabottoo a Bramun from
Kaulahully Agrarum from Hindoor & a Calender Bramun & Creegadoo
as Head Pallary, he also granted a Cowle for 7 years to all the Settlers or In-
habitants promising not to molest them nor to increase the Annual Rent, he then
returned to Chitteldroog.

A. D. 1762 Afterwards in the Year of Chattrabanoo Hyder came & fought with the
Servants of Madakary Naick defeated them & captured Hosdroog - Mada-
-kary Naick came after this to Hosdroog & engaging the Aghauders people some
time returned to Seringapatam. Some time after in the Cycle year of
A. D. 1766 Vyagee on the 8th of Sravanaee Month on Friday, Mummad Ally or
Can Officer of the Bahauders came from Seringapatam besieged the Fort for
some time & took possession of this District & the Chitteldroog Polligar
-turned with his Army & obliged them again to return to Seringapatam. In the
A. D. 1777 Cycle year Ameralumbee Hyder had taken Madakary Naick & entirely
reduced his Country, since which period Hyder & Tippoo successively go-
-verned upto the Years of Seedardee. -

A. D. 1791. In the time of Tippoo in the Cycle year of Veerooderoottoo
6th of Chaitra Month when Lord Cornwallis & General Medows came
& besieged Bangalore, the Mharattas under Parseram Bhow reduced this
Country & possessed it for one Year. Then Tippoo made peace with the En-
-glish & the Mharattas & he again regained possession.

A. D. 1799 In the Year of Seedardee on the 30th of Chaitra Month the
English made war on Tippoo Sultaun who being killed in Action they Conquer-
-ed all his Dominions; & the Amuldars of Purniah Dewaun for the Rajah
of Mysore have been since in the Management of this district.

Remarks on the District of Hosdroog

July 1801

Situation

The Town of Hosdroog is situated on the East of Baubaboondumoon-day, or Chendra Doorga Purwutbum as was built by the Chullydroog Poligars; there is a Village called Goraranacull at ¼ Cos's distance on the E., Ballodee is S. at ¾ Cos's on the W. 1½ Mile Butteckaradon the N. at ¾ Cos's distance Tau-boo Ramaswaro.

2

Boundaries

On the E. it is bounded by Tarrapoor at 1 Cos's distance, on the S.E. by Ballodee at 1 Cos's distance; on the S. by Canangondee 1 Cos's distance, on the S.W. Coralekarae, on the W. Boordeecutta, On the N.W. Gungasamoodrum at 4 Cos's distance, on the N. by Hoorgguara at 1 Cos's distance; on the N.E. by Gonangoodas Canaree at 1 Cos's distance.

3

Animals

The Animals found on Hosdroog Districts are Tygers, Bears, Wild Hogs, Porcupines, Deers, Antelopes, Hares, Jackalls, Stags Peacocks, Wolves, Elks

4

Grain & other Productions

The Grains produced on this District are Paddy, Raggy, Coralee, Rose Gram, Meenormoolee, Pasulee, Tagaree, Gingelee, Hunoomoolee, Calalee, Chellum, Saumalee, Burrogoolee, Sajah, Cotton, Samee, Castor Oil nuts, Wheat, Arecas, Sugar Cane.

5

Fruits

The Fruits produced are Plantains, Oranges, Cocoanuts, Tamarind, Limes, Mangoes, Pumpkins Guavas, Pomegranates, Papaya, Seetaphala, Anjoor &c.

6

Iron

Several Implements of Iron particularly large Axes for hewing Sugar and Buckets for Cuppelas are Manufactured on this District.

The

1 Or Baubaboodun Hills, Hemgunsancy the Tumbadra runs
These are the Boundaries of the Basha Saraffonly

1312

7
Inhabitants

The Castes in this Country are viz:

Brasmins	Padars
Banians	Jogees
Jungums	Farriers
Coorumbo	Stonecutters
Jains	Dadegars
Telmatters	Mharattas
Hewers	Cobars
Washermen	Coramoolar
Iron Smiths	Jalagars
Gold Smiths	Sudars
Carpenters	Caphalies
Brass Smiths	Calengers
Barbers	Oil Makers
Tank diggers	Arrack distillers
Mussulmen	Toddymen
Saudanoolo	Pareyas
Cavies	Chucklers

8
Buildings

Pagodas in the Town of Hosdroog

2 of Siwar
1 of Doorgamah
1 of Veerabadra
1 of Seedadavar
1 of Gaudamma
1 of Sundamma
1 of Caragada Rangaswamy
3 of Hanoomunt
1 of Bairawa and
1 Mosque

In the Fort are 51 Batteries
41 Wells

Enumeration of the Mutthad continued

No. of Taraffs	Names of the Mutths	Enumeration of Castes: Houses	Males	Females	Total
1	Mutthad				
2	Hirratkad Dwarapalar				
3	Tellaver				
	Total				
	Branians	13	24	3	8
	Gomatics	"	"	"	"
	Sudanloo (Sautanies)	2	4	"	"
	Coomsettygar	34	37	89	89
	Lingawents	64	68	66	66
	Nonawar	99	10	38	38
	Jwalpar	10	14	28	28
	Bogar (Balagar)	"	"	7	7
	Koostegar	"	9	1	10
	Samgie	1	"	"	1
	Dhssarer	37	31	3	3
	Jollars	111	33	1	1
	Coormar	19	"	"	"
	Jaadar	4	"	1	1
	Saadurs	"	"	"	"
	Jannallawar	1	"	"	"
	Coombar	2	"	"	"
	Durgee	"	"	"	"
	Kanyinda	3	2	5	5
	Agasa	5	7	31	31
	Seengar	1	25	1	1
	Panchaub	5	18	"	"
	Edigar	"	"	2	2
	Waddar	3	1	"	"
	Oosar	16	2	6	6
	Gubbarrarer	6	15	29	29
	Dudugarar	2	"	2	2
	Jogie	"	1	1	1
	Koyal Swar	5	"	5	5
	Kattarar	9	"	9	9
	Hallsocarar Ryots	19	1	19	19
	Badar	123	45	39	39
	Holeyar	5	1	12	12
	Mandigar	31	"	55	55
	Jains	"	"	3	3
	Mussulmans	1	1	3	5
	Grand Total	206	352	1337	1337

Chanashoomar of the Muttoad District for the Year Sudarden or A.D 1799-1800

No. of Circuits	Names of the Circuits	Villages: Mutty	Pagodas	Inhabited	Ruined	Total	Water: Channels	Tanks	Pettahs or Canals	Wells	Cattelas	Forts: Fuegos or Mutt Forts	Kut Forts	Religious Establishments: Pagodas	Mosques	Heads in whose Revenue is debated: Augaries or Shops	Boras (Mus homuns Almadeig Dues)	Pynatoes (Wheels	Cileiras (Oil Mills)	Looms	Hornes (Annuas or Jem Anuteig Dues)	Sowgoregoes (Annuam Dues)	Salt (Pads or Kraals	Gardens	Houseigs	Houses: Terraced	Total	Thatch Huts	Total	Inhabitants
1	Muttoud	110	5	51	24	75	-	20	73	29	1			69	-	20	47	5	6	114	6	1	7	191	578	633	5	260	898	779
2	Horrahaura Davarasoor	31	4	16	19	35	-	10	34	63	7			43	-	-	4	1	-	21	3	-	-	1	157	158	5	133	296	206
3	Sallavoo	10	4	9	5	14	-	2	30	7	60			24	-	-	6	2	1	12	9	-	-	66	254	84	27	404	515	352
	Total	111	13	76	48	124	-	32	137	47	68			136	-	20	27	8	7	147	18	1	7	258	989	875	37	797	1709	1337

Historical Account of The Muttoad District & of the Polligars of that Place

Communicated at Muttoad in July 1801.

A Boya Man called Timmal Naidoo formerly lived in the Woodlands of Lakavanahully, he had a Wife by name Lakava who was a very beautiful, & chaste woman. By her he begot a Son named Veerayapa Naick who was reckoned the strongest among his Caste & remarkable for his extraordinary height. he collected 10 Gollawalls & used to guard his Cattle by these guarding on the Woodlands; on which occupation he frequently destroyed wild beasts, & killed the Thieves that infested those Wilds by his superior strength; he built a Village which he called Lakavanahully after his Mother. Valaba Rayaroo[x2] the Rajah of Boodeehall having heard of the reputation of Veerapa Naick sent for him. was much pleased with him; he presented him with gifts & signified the approbation of his Valour & Courage by the Services he had rendered him in destroying the Wild beasts & Robbers that infested that part of the Country.

A.D 1581 A.D 1615

Some time after this Valaba Rayaroo going to pay the usual visit of respect to his Sovereign Venkatapatty Naidoo of Pennaconda he acquainted him that there was a Badaga in his District remarkable for Stature & beauty & very valiant; that by his Valour & Activity his district was in peace & tranquility unmolested by wild animals or lawless Invaders.

The King being interested by his description of the Badaga was desirous of seeing him & requested he might be sent for. Accordingly the Rajah of Boodeehall sent him notice to come to the presence; & brought him before Venkatapatty Naidoo who found him much superior even to the description given of him from Valaba Rayaroo, & was so much pleased with him that he desired

[1] This Account is translated from that received at Muttoad from the representative of the family who resides there in the peaceful Occupation of a Farmer or Ayuly & was confirmed by Corroborating information of other respectable people there. [2] Valaba or Vellubroy of Boodeehall is not mentioned in the Account of that District see Page but the name of Venkatapatty Naidoo or more correctly Rayaloo of Pennaconda fixes the date somewhere between 1581 & 1615. See Gulf. M. L. note in the next Page

desired him to stay some time near him —

While he remained there at Court, one day as Ven Katapully Naidoo* sat on his Throne attended by his Pollegaris, one of his Elephants called Tyago Pallo being in heat ran furiously out of the Stables into the Streets of Pennacon-da killing & maiming all that came in his Way & alarmed the Rayel & his Courtiers who sat about him, lest he should come near them. The Pylwans & Warriors who were about the King were confounded & looked one another in the face in silence not daring to stop the furious animal. Seeapa Naik ob-serving this, conceived it was a proper time for him to shew his Prowess in pre-sence of the Sovereign & respectfully laying his Sword down before the Throne offered with permission of the Rayel Venkatapully Naik to kill the El-phant instantly for his Satisfaction in the Sight of his attending Lords & Spectators. The Rayel consented to his undertaking. He explained how which he approached the furious Elephant & laying hold of his Trunk suddenly he by main force pulled him to the length of an Orans length the Elephant enra-ged returned & attacked him furiously. —

He then prayed internally to the God of his Worship, Hoo Kapranoodoo to assist him in this danger & to enable him to destroy the enraged Beast. The Hanooman Kandadoo, heard the prayer of his devote Seeapa Naik. For this God ever attends to the prayers & Safety of his Votaries in the time of their Trouble & distress. Seeapa Naik then returned towards the Elephant again courageously & beat it on the head so violently that he killed him to the astonishment of the Spectators — Ven Katapatty Naik & the attending Pollegaris & Nobles were highly pleased with his courageous behaviour & address & Valavar Rayer doo took the opportunity to request Venkatapully Naidoo to confer marks of his favor upon him who appointed him to be Pollegar of Sankavanahully & presented him with

the Native Names to be inserted

1 of Pearls
2 A Breast Plate of Precious Stones
3 of Pearls
4 An Ornament worn on the forehead Baseegum

* This Account of the State of the Fallen Race of Rayaloo who at Pennaconda had set preserved a semblance of their Ancient Magnificence is curious — The Courtiers, Lords, Pollegars &c assembled as usual to behold the exhibition of Pylwans, Battles, & wild Beasts combatting — Seem to have formed one of the most important occupations of this Shadow of Power until they were finally obliged to retire farther from the encroaching powers of the Mussulmans —

5. A fine Horse
6. A Palanqueen
7. A great Elephant
8. A Pendant of Pearls
9. 2 White Umbrellas
10. A Yellow Standard
11. A Silken Banner of 5 Colours
12. Figure of a Lions head affixed to the Palanqueen

Simbatalatteen

He permitted him to have this Title used before him.—

Streemunmaha Naick Sarvamonegaroo which signifies most Excellent Man among the famed Naicks having graciously thus honored him he dismissed to his District along with Valgba Rayadoo— After having given him Grants declaring that he might govern those Districts as long as the Sun & Moon endures & to the dissolution of the World (or Calayam)—

He ruled for some time after this in very charitable manner & built the Fort
A.D. 1604 of Sakkavanahully in the Sallevahan year 1526 in the Cycle Crodee 10th of Vysaka Month & cleared away the Jungle & also built the following Villages Baramahully, Madastaveend—

Afterwards when he was once at Anagoondy on a visit to Venkatapatty Naick* it happened that a Jutty or Wrestler was there who was extremely arrogant as there was none equal to engage him— Venkatapatty Naick told Geerapah Naidoo that the above Jutty was become very arrogant as he had no competitor & therefore he wished that he would convince him of his Superiority; Geerapah Naick was secretly pleased with this opportunity of shewing his talents, thought it fortunate & accordingly prostrated himself at the feet of the Rajah acquainting him that tho' he was not so versant in the Art of Boxing as in the appropriate Science of Archery & Swordsmanship yet notwithstanding he would undertake to engage him & hoped by his favor to come off Victorious very soon. He addressed himself to the Jutty & told him that he was not acquainted with his Science of Boxing, but if he liked to try his Strength he desired him to pull him by the hand otherwise he might give his hand into his by way of trial of the strongest man, then the Jutty

stretching

* Venkatapatty Naick who rebuilt Anagoondy & made it his residence after the ruin of Beejanagur reigned from A.D. 1584 to 1615— Consequently this year Crodee of the Cycle falls on 1604 A.D.

stretching out his hand to lay hold of that of Gerapah Naick he put his ha-
-as to Gods on his mouth & then put his hand into the Jaltys & laying fast hold
of him Gerapa Naick drove him by mayn force backward as far as an Ar-
-rows shot, & tossed or threw him down, the fall of the Jaltys hand remain
-ing in his - The Jatty again came on towards Gerapa Naidoo & angrily de-
-sired him to lay hold of his hand again, Gerapa Naick then laid hold of his
left hands as his right was disabled, & suddenly pulled & shook by mayn strength
& threw him again backwards to the distance of 4 Arrows shot, Gerapa
Naidoo being like Beemasamoodoo in strength the Valour of the Jatty
was of no avail against him Venkatapatty Naidoo beholds the contest
with great pleasure, surrounded by his retinue & Poligars & much admire
the strength of Gerapa Naidoo on whom he conferred presents of several kinds
& sent him away most honorably to his Country

Some time after this he went again to visit Venkatapatty Naick when
one day the Hunters brought from the Forests some very fierce Tygers which were
to be exhibited before Venkatapatty Naick who asked Gerapah Naick if he
would undertake to Kill the Tygers; Gerapa Naidoo replied that if the Rayell
pleased he could Kill them without any weapons for the amusement of his Superiors
the Spectators - The King proposed that he should undertake the combat armed with
a Daggers which Gerapa Naick declined saying "that he should be ashamed to
fight with Dagger a weapon fit for a mean house fierce & that it was inconsistent
with his reputation to engage with Arms, but Cruelly his hands alone he should
kill, his Majesty curiously, he then grappled with the enraged Tyger to the asto-
-nishment of the Spectators & as he had promised, with his naked hands he seiz-
-ed on the Tyger throat & stifled it -

Venkatapatty Naidoo overtaken of his satisfaction with his Bra-
-very & Prowess granted him many gifts & every thing he wished; & appointed
A.D 1620 his son Dodala Naick to his Station in the Palleyaharam & year 1550 of the
-kava cycle year he retained him in his own presence to be a fostering in his arms
Some time after this he died & his son Dodala Naidoo ruled 34 Years in which

more graciously even than his father without any disturbances from abroad his son Kaulapa Naik at the ends of his reign he appointed to be his Successor & in the Sallevahan Year 1584 of Cycle year Soobacrostoo of 10th of Vysaga A.D. 1662 Month on Sunday, he departed this life.-

Kaulapa Naik governed for about 36 Years in Charity, without Trouble acquired a reputation Superior to all his Ancestors, he populated his District & always Kept a Body of troops for the maintenance of his Government & in the Sallevahan A.D. 1697 or A.D. 1798 Years 1620 of Cycle year Sarvadaree of the 15th Karthum Month on Saturday having appointed his son Dodala Naik as heir of his property, he died.-

Dodala Naik built the Fort of Mulload in the Sallevahan Years A.D. 1699 or A.D. 1710 1682 of Cycle year Veeroaty of the 13th of Vysaka Month

He also constructed the Tank of Mulload & a Pagoda of Rungataumoo= doo & granted 3 Agraharams for Gods & the Brahmins; he cleared away the Jungle & built the following Villages & peopled them.-

1 Malegondahully 3 Lingadahully
2 Seevadanahully 4 Bogamanahully

he ruled for ___ Years: this Rajah was converted by some Jungums from his former religion to that sect; suspended the Lingum from his neck & dying soon after was succeeded by his son Sungapa Naidoo in his Kingdom in the Sallevahan Years & Cycle Year ___ Sungapa Naidoo ruled his Kingdome with greater reputation & was a greater Warrior than any of his Ancestors.- The Curtaloo of Seringapatam hearing of the great reputation that Sungapa Naik had obtained as a great Warrior & accomplished Person= age in all respects, & that he ruled his Country mildly & regularly, directed his Ministers to invite him to his presence; accordingly they wrote him, that the Cur= taloo hearing with pleasure of his Fame was desirous of seeing him once; as soon as he received the Letter he went with a great attendance & with much pleasure to visit him; & his reception was gracious & the Curtaloo much satisfied with his obedience & strength admiring his great accomplishments invited him to remain some time near him; a Pedaya Merchant brought for sale a horse so vicious that no one

* 1697 is the Cycle Chevvoo or 1620 & according to the number of years 36 but I suspect an error rather in that number as taken for 46 than in the Cycle years enumerated. After this we find no more dates enumerated nor any date to fix dates cotemporaneous. Madapa Wadeyar &c. March 1800

** The Word gentleman is here used by the Translator

ens could mount him. The Curtooloo purchased him as a Curiosity & desired his best Riders to ride him but they all declared that they could not mount so ungovernable an Animal. Sangapa Naick seeing this, respectfully told the Curtooloo that tho' he had not learned the art of horsemanship in his youth, with his permission he would now do his best with the vicious horse; he then bridled him & mounted him boldly without Saddle, the other Riders being ashamed considered how to emulate him & began to throw lines at him from all directions; he drew his Sword & began to cut them in pieces as he rode about after them with the Quickness of an Arrow to the astonishment of the Curtooloo & all the Spectators, he thus rode the whole day Cutting the lines thrown at him to the shame of his rivals; on the following Morning he came to the Curtooloo & saluted him. The Curtooloo was well pleased with his Address & Valour & presented him with several valuable gifts & sent him away most honorably to his own Country. After his return he reigned for [ ] Years without trouble of Foreign Rajahs; He entertained many troops in his Service & built 3 Chitty Natums namely Meeragadeeramy Natum, Goolegahally Natum & Natum for the residence of his Gooroo; the 2d of these Chitty Natum was painted curiously with various Colours & he granted 3 Agraharems for their support & also built the Pagoda of Sadasiam Eswara. After this Sangapa Naidoo appointed his son Halapa Naidoo his Successor in his Kingdom & departed this life & proceed to the Lights of Sayra.

Halapa Naidoo governed [ ] Years charitably as his father & had three Sons by names Dodala Naidoo, Seedapa Naidoo & Sangapa Naidoo; the Eldest Dodala Naidoo was endowed with much merit as was the youngest Seedasiamapah who added to his valour was remarkably handsome. Halapa Naidoo in the end of his life appointed his Second Son Seedapa Naidoo to succeed to his power & departed this life. Dodala Naidoo being excluded from his right in the Government by the injustice of the Rajah unwilling to disturb his Native Country quietly to

*1 This may mean a long time in the Oriental mode of exaggeration
*2 This is a singular instance of the Reigning Rajah's appointing a Successor to the exclusion of the Elder

to Chitteldroog to Madakary Naik whom acquainting of his situation he obtained his protection & remained with him some time at Chitteldroog. After some time Madakary Naik came to Mattoad with a body of troops & fought with Seedapa Naudoo for 10 days, he took him prisoner & carried him to Chitteldroog in fetters, he then settled Dodala Naik on his room. —

Dodala Naudoo ruled quietly 12 Years by the favor of Madakary Naik to whom he paid a tribute of Two Thousand Pagodas. —

When Seedapa Naudoo was in Confinement at Chitteldroog; One day the Daughter of Madakary Naik observed him in the street from her Terrace & he was going to dinner, & enquired of her about [illegible] who he was; being informed that he was Polligar of Mattoad she sent for her father Goorroo & respectfully acquainted him that she was desirous of marrying the Polligar of Mattoad then in confinement, whom he had been acquainted of her intention: he went to Seedapa Naik & began by condoling with him on his unfortunate situation; but observed that he might find away to get quickly rid of his troublesome restraint, if he would take his Counsel & that for this purpose he was come to give him his sincere advice. Seedapa Naudoo replied that he would cheerfully follow his Counsel, then the Goorroo acquainted him that the daughter of Madakary Naik wished to marry him & that if he consented she could release him from his Confinement & trouble & reinstate him in his Raajeum when he heard these words, he shut his eyes in detestation of such evil Word.; & on the proposition of abandoning his religion; he answered that he would not change his religion nor marry a woman of another Caste. — The Goorroo then told him how their Ancestors had formerly accepted the faith of the Linguamentooloo changing from their first religion of Badarloo; "now I do not advise you to enter into any other Caste, since this is returning only "to the former religion of your forefathers, for your welfare; there is no harm in "it & I wish to relieve you from your trouble;" he continued to use much persuasion with him for 15 days, having convinced him, the Goorroo then went to Madakary Naik acquainted him of his Daughters inclination & proposed to marry her to Seedapanaya Naudoo; Madakary Naik was doubtful for some time whether he ought to give his Daughter in marriage

[illegible] Madakarie Naik succeeded A.D. 1754 See Chitteldroog History

into another Caste, till the Goorroo had convinced him there was no reasonable cause of doubt since the Ancestors of Seedaramappa Naiboo were very lately of the Boyawar's Sect, therefore there was no reason to prevent his giving his daughter to him. Being thus satisfied by his Goorroo, Madakary Naik cleared Seedaramappa Naik from Confinement & married him to his daughter, he then reinstated him in the Rajeum of Mutteradas formerly & sent him to his Country with his daughter with many gifts & presents; he brought Dodala Naik to Chittledroog where he was confined. Seedaramappa Naiboo after his return ruled without any interruption for 5 Years in equity as before. He had 3 sons by his Wife, by names Halappa Naik, Ramgapa Naik & Dodala Naik: the Eldest of them Halappa Naik made great proficiency in the Study of Sanscrit & Poetry, after his father's death, Halappa Naik established himself in his father's Estate with the Consents of Madakary Naik; he married a Relation of Madakary Naik's, & for some time under the Authority of the Chittledroog Government.

Madakary Naik one time summoned Halappa Naik into his presence & ordered him to pay as Tribute 4000 Pagodas in future, but Halappa Naik declared that he could not comply nor agree to pay so much Money, but that he should enquire how much revenue was due to his Country & the expences & its disbursement therefrom, on a strict investigation he would submit to the Rajah's decision (or literally hear his Words).

Madakary Naik then sent for the Shymbog & Gowdas of Mutteradas with their registers & examined into his Cacharee the accounts of Mutteradas & found that the District produced only 8000 Pagodas annually, the Disbursements from which were, for Tribute 2000 Pagodas; For Agrahasams 2000 Pagodas For Seebundy Expence 2000 Pagodas & remained for the Rajah's expence 2000 Pagodas On the result of this Enquiry Madakary Naik was pleased with his Charity & returned him to his own Country.

Hyder after this invited him to wait on him & enquired into his affairs AD 1772 & told him that as a separate Polligar, he should be independent of Chittledroog AD 1774 he called him to remain in his presence for 5 Years † when Hyder made war with Madaka

† This must have been in 1772

Madakary Naick & marched against Chitteldroog, he brought Halapa Naick with him; he besieged or blocked up the fort for 3 Months, but then going to fight the Mharattas, Hyder desired Halapa Naick to go to Mullodi as he was sick, which he accordingly with his permission did; mean while Madakary Naick on account of his adherence to Hyder sent some Troops to Mullodi to bring him to Chitteldroog; they seized on Halapa Naick & brought him prisoner to Chitteldroog where he was confined, but Hyder returned & besieged Madakary Naick again & taking the Fort brought him prisoner to Seringapatam.

A°. 1779 At this time Hyder released all the enemies of Madakary Naick who had been confined; he ordered Halapa Naick to return to Mysoor & there to remain at rest; After the death of Hyder the Sultan expelled him from his Rajium & took all the Country into his own possession —

In the time of the Sultan when Lord Cornwallis & General Medows

A.D. 1791 came against Bangalore in the Cyclo year Vemodicroo the Mharattas under Pauverum Pheree got Mullodi into their Possession & kept it for a year — After Tippoo make peace with the Company the Mharattas returned

A°. 1799 to their Country, in which state it continued to the Sedarden Cyclo year when after Tippoo being Conquered by the Company — Sumeedars were placed in the management under Bornia —

1826

Remarks on the Muttoad District
July 1801

Divisions — The District is divided into 2 Parooes by name Muttoad Balacarao Horacadavarapoora & Saba

2

Boundaries — (Not Given) Omitted

3

Situation of Muttoad — The Town of Muttoad is situated 15 Cos distance South of Chittledroog

4

Public Buildings — There are 15 Pagodas, one Mosque, and 3 Jungum Mattums in the Town

5

Castes — The Castes are viz

1 Bramins
2 Banians
3 Coonchatiga
4 Nonabo
5 Mordeenga (Lingawants)
6 Badaru
7 Tankdiggers
8 Sameiga
9 Goldroo
10 Salapharoo
11 Punchara
12 Badagoo
13 Kabbla
14 Junegaru
15 Bogaru
16 Aiigasa
17 Vadiru
18 Calara
19 Coinmakers
20 Toddymen
21 Barbers
22 Sadargo
23 Washermen
24 Calaroo
25 Chuckleers
26 Lingawantoolo
27 Gaja Jung Makers
28 Mapulmans

In

4. Animals

In the Jungle of this Country are found the following Animals Tygers, Bears, Catagerbas, Jackals, Wolves, Monkies, Apes, Wild Hogs, Deers, Antelopes, Hares, Porcupines, Hill Tortoises Peacocks Alligators in the Tanks.

5 Grains

Paddy, Raggy, Sawa, Coraloo, Harakas, Yaloo, Castor Oil nuts, Jogary, Gingeelee, Horse Gram, Amara, Hasaroo, Voadooloo, Cadala, Wheat, Allen, Coralee.

6 Fruits

The Fruits produced are Mangoes, Plantains, Cocoanuts, Oranges, Limes, Sour Apples, Sugar Cane, Jack fruit, Vavudy & Tamarind.

7 Soil

The Soil of the Country is reckoned under 6 descriptions 1st Clay 2d Red; 3d Stony, 4th Oil Colour, 5th White Colour & 6th

8 Minerals & manufactures

Iron & Steel are manufactured in the Talla Taroof

11th Antiquities

There is a hill called Dasaradda Ramasawmy Gooda 2 Cos distant from Mutcoud. It is said that in the Second Age or the Trata Yoogum a Rajah called Dasaradeedeo of the Seeriah race came a hunting to these Woods Lanes particularly in quest of the Wild Elephants; by following the roaring of one he was directed by the noise to a Boondum or Watering place but did not find them there; being tired he hid himself not to be observed by them in the bushes, on the hill; mean while the Son of an Ancient Maunee came to the Boondum to draw water for his Parents; & dropping his Pot into the Pool to draw out water, Dasaradda Rajah hearing the noise made by the Pot & supposing it was the Wild Elephants coming into the Boondum let fly an Arrow at that place whence the noise came, which unfortunately killed the Young Bramin.

The Rajah on coming up beheld the accident & was much grieved & built a Pagoda here to atone for the Sin he had unwillingly committed by the death of the Brannin

Heeregoor

Chunashoomar of the Heeregoor District in the Sadarder Cycle Jearon 1799-1800.

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages: Khalsa	Villages: Jaghire	Villages: Inam	Villages: Total	Water: Tanks	Water: Canals	Water: Springs	Water: Salt Pits	Water: Wells	Water: Pagodas	Water: Mosques	Forts: Principal Forts	Forts: Sub Forts	Religious Establishments: Pagodas	Religious Establishments: Mosques	Heads from which Revenues are derived: Khalsa	Heads from which Revenues are derived: Jaghire	Heads from which Revenues are derived: Inam	Heads from which Revenues are derived: Total	Houses: Terraced	Houses: Thatched	Houses: Total	Families: Jarnayat	Families: Jaghire Jarnayat	Families: Khoodkasht	Families: Total
1	Heeregoor	31	9	26	14	40	12	15	16	190	33	1	3	104	3	"	"	29	138	5	1	39	2	60	15	6	5	25	6	1	15	221	623	69	692	227	248	132	607
2	Javdnagondanhully	22	5	20	7	27	5	16	15	44	18	"	4	35	"	"	"	23	40	"	"	20	"	17	9	3	3	13	2	"	2	214½	292	85	377	190	90	75	355
3	Ekanoor	9	1	8	2	10	3	4	4	7	3	2	2	51	"	"	"	9	21	"	"	14	"	5	5	4	3	10	2	4	4	71½	215	40	255	84	125	36	245
4	Haratee	21	6	20	7	27	5	"	10	140	17	"	1	46	"	"	"	22	60	2	2	13	2	31	4	3	2	6	2	1	3	190	372	55	427	168	238	31	437
5	Burmagoery	24	7	16	15	31	7	12	11	65	8	"	"	29	"	"	1	14	52	1	"	6	1	9	4	2	2	13	"	"	12	148	617	43	660	131	106	17	254
6	Durmapoore	10	9	15	4	19	1	2	8	97	7	"	11	55	"	"	"	15	32	"	1	6	"	9	3	1	2	11	1	2	7	90½	205	43	248	99	102	37	238
7	Vanoocullgoodoo	9	7	12	4	16	6	3	5	13	7	"	1	58	1	1	1	16	35	2	"	5	"	14	4	1	1	"	1	"	1	88½	126	47	53	76	71	17	164
	Total	126	44	117	53	170	39	52	69	263	93	3	22	378	4	1	2	123	384	9	4	105	5	145	12	20	18	78	14	8	59	1072½	2050	382	2432	975	980	345	2300

Chanashoomar of Heereeyoor continued

Enumeration of Castes

Hindoos

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Brahmins	Vishnas	Sudras																							Miscellaneous						Jains	Mussulmans	Grand Total
				Banjigers or Lingawants	Gaudrus or Cultivators	Ganigars or Oilmen	Kurubars or Shepherds	Agasars or Washermen	Nayendas or Barbers	Togatas or Silk Weavers	Sangars	Kajagars	Sillars	Goldsmiths	Coppersmiths	Madars (Basangadas) or Mat Weavers	Kumbars or Potters	Ganigars or Oilmen	Sawkars or Bankers	Agasars or Washermen	Bandaris or Tribes of Castes	Telugus	Wadders	Others	Togers	Satanadas	Dasparas	Shanbogues (Masters of Ceremonies)	Kumbars (Boya) Hunters	Holigars (Bhoyas)	Bhandaris (Bagan) Cultivators	Moratties	Jains	Mussulmans	Grand Total
1	Heereeyoor	15	6	"	114	147	11	3	9	2	"	34	28	17	"	6	6	13	17	7	"	29	"		1	"	89	20	30	1	1	11	607
2	Jayaprakondanahully	"	2	"	17	145	"	2	"	"	"	42	12	6	"	2	3	9	3	7	"	25	1		"	"	41	5	14	1	1	2	355
3	Eggnoor	5	4	2	37	67	"	"	2	1	"	33	12	"	"	2	3	5	4	3	1	13	1		"	"	24	11	7	"	"	3	245
4	Haralee	8	"	"	52	106	4		2	6		65	15	"	"	3	3	15	7	5	"	9	1		2	2	57	19	29	"	"	2	437
5	Burmageery	4	"	"	54	28	10	"	3	"	"	32	14	1	"	"	2	4	6	5	"	26	"		"	1	41	2	20	"	"	"	254
6	Dannapoora	8	8	"	27	92	"		2	1	1	13	2	"	4	1	1	3	8	"	"	16	"	"	1	"	22	5	15	"	3	5	232
7	Vancowlgooda	2	"	"	21	56	1		"	1	"	31	6	"	"	"	1	4	1	1	"	"	"	"	"	"	21	6	11	"	"	1	164
	Total	42	20	2	316	641	19	5	18	10	1	250	115	24	4	14	19	53	51	28	1	128	8	1	4	3	295	68	131	2	5	24	2300

x a. Memorandum— Under the head Rivers are only indicated Rivers there situated, only one River the Vedavattee passing thro this District—

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Account of the Boundary of Heeryoor Talook

On the East at 1/4 Cos distance the boundary of Coor barkully of Kajoor Taraff is bounded near Bommegoondanahully on the Taraff Chingaicharum belonging to the Tecra Seema.

On the South East of Heeryoor at 5 Cos distance the boundary of the Cusba Samanagoondanahully is marked near Malacodah on the Taraff Cavarakarap belonging to the Tecra Seema by a Channel

On the South of Heeryoor at 5 Cos distance the boundary of Bomcpoor of Cusba Heeryoor is bounded in the Hoogooda of Goongarupenjah & Naranadaroo belonging to the Hobly of Bocka palam & Chickanaickanahully of Tecra Seema & Palnum Seema

On the South West of Heeryoor at 5 Cos distance the boundary of Swanagoonda of Cusba Heeryoor joins that of Chickabalatta ra and Nesoodee in the Talook of Huttoad & Chickanaickanhully belonging to the Droogum & Palnum Seemas. The Hoogooda is in the Pass of Sungeckdanava.

On the West of Heeryoor at 1 Cos distance the Barmageery Taraff is bounded by Maddanahully of Sp Kahully Taroo belonging to Huttoad The Pass of Maurie Sanava is the land mark of the Boundaries.

On the North West of Heeryoor at 1 Cos distance the boundary of Audeerachall of Burmageery Taraff joins the Hoogooda of Burmapoora & Kolapall belonging to the Taraff Syamungalum of Huttoad of Droogum Seema. The Pass Coombaragalla Canava forms the land Marks of these united boundaries.

On the North of Heeryoor at 3 Cos distance the boundary of Coyelall of Malacole Taraff joins that of the Cusba Syamungalum belonging to the Droogum Seema

On the North East of Heeryoor at 8 Cos distance the boundary of Madahully of Bagma poora Mamoor joins the Hoogooda of Imapoor & Chickabara Sully belonging to the Madaka Cobpah & Tecra Seemas.

Historical Account of Heeroor.

from Information collected at that place & translated by C. V. Boria August 20th. 1801.

A very thick Jungle formerly covered the ground whereon Heeroor stands. One Cos's West was a Village called Moyasamoodrum which was then the Head place of this neighbourhood; A Polligue named Caswa Raja of the Caste of Moostugar one day came to hunt in this Jungle, one of his dogs being wounded & pursued by a Hare he conceived that the Land whereon so extraordinary a thing happened must be Male Soil & victorious; made his followers to pitch some leaves on the tract that his Dog's feet described when followed by the Hare; Soon after he built a Fortification on the outline thus marked. He then moved his residence to this place & established it as Capital of the Country; he encouraged the population of this new Town which was then distinguished by the name of Heeroor, Great or Head Village.

Upon his death his son Naula Appa Naick, succeeded in his place & managed his Country for a considerable time improving his Estate still further than his father; he died childless & his son Immadee Conchapa Naick succeeded on his father's Estate; who encouraged several families from the frontier places to come & Inhabit his Village; he built the Pagodas of Tara Mullaswara Swamy; the History of this God is mentioned in its proper place. —

His son Rangapa Naick of Seira married the Daughter of the Baswapatam Polligar but refusing as Customary to give a Girl of his family in Marriage to them, the families quarrelled & became envious & resolved to ruin each other; the Polligar of Baswapatam being much discontented with his Relation went with a few followers to Beyapore & complaining of the irregularities of his Kinsman brought a body of Mussulmen troops with an Officer

* Gondu Boomee.

Ishakut Cauvn who suddenly seized on this place - Then Custoory Ran-
=gapa Naik abandoning his Estate & family to the vengance of his ene-
=my fled to save his life.

On that the Polligars of Chitteldroog who had the Office of Naik Sanad
of this District from the time of the Bejanagur Kings (as soon as the place was
taken by the Mussulmen) assembled a considerable number of troops - & prayed
to the God of Heervor to grant him success in his expedition & Tarumallaswa
pleased with his devotion promised him that Heervor would shortly fall to
him from the Mussulmen upon this encouragement he came & took the fort
expelling the Invaders.

Afterward the Chitteldroog Polligars who was named Custoory Ran-
=gapa Naik for his Success & to shew his devotion for the favor of Tarumalla-
=swara built a Vopparagu or spire to the Pagoda & granted a Village for the Expen-
of the sacred Ceremonies - from that period this District was annexed to the Seem
of Chitteldroog & continued under the Management of the following Rajahs
of that Capital viz: -

1662 1 Maadukary Naik the Son of Custoory Rangapa Naik
2 Chicka Maadukary Naik
3 Dalvay Moodanah
4 Chickonna Naik
1684 5 Burman Naik
6 Reya Madkar Naik
1748 7 Custoory Rangapa Naik
1754 8 Madukary Naik son of Burman Naik

The last being in arrears of Tribute for some years to the Maratta
Gopal Row & Nana Row came into this Country with a numerous Army
=my to collect the Peishkush from the refractory Polligars of the Carna-
=tic & punish them; they invested Chitteldroog at this time in the year
1758 Bahoodanah The Subundy of the Chitteldroog Raja to the number
of 5000 were left to take care of this fort Gopal Row marched with the
=la Army

* He succeeded in 1754 see Chitteldroog Account.

detachment from the Army engaged the Rajah's Troops, & intended to follow the Attack, the Sircar[illegible] day but at Midnight to Chitteldroog not being able to withstand such unequal Numbers; Next Morning the Head Inhabitants by furnishing 30000 Rupees made peace with Gopal Rowr & admitted a garrison into that place. The Mharattas retained the place for a Month when Madakary Naik negociated a peace with Nana, at Chitteldroog & their troops delivered up the place to the Rajah.

Afterwards Hyder Ally Cawn who had risen to high Station in the Service of the Mysore Sircar, began to reduce the Frontier Provinces in addition to the Dominion that the Sircar had from former times; having quarrelled with Madakary Naik he marched to reduce the Rajah's Country & on his way came here with all his Army, & after besieging it for 8 days the Inhabitants paid him 50000 Rupees to obtain Quarter & assurance of safety to the place & delivered up the Fort to Hyder. Hyder having left some troops for its defence, marched his Army & captured Hosdroog, Jadnacul & other places; When he encamped near Chennageery, Madakary Naik went out with his retinue to meet the Bahadder, & agreed to terms in order to preserve his Country & Inhabitants, then by the direction of Hyder he assembled his troops & followed Hyder's Army on the Expedition against the Naggur Rajah: After the Conquest of Naggur, he was treated with honor, presented with rich Jewels & permitted to return to his Country, when he continued to manage as usual having his residence at Chitteldroog.

Hyder soon after marched again from Seerangapatam to Conquer Gooty, & Madakary Naik by his Order joined his Army; he took much pains to please the Bahadder on that Expedition, & on the Capture of Gooty the Bahadder shewed him much favor, & he returned to his Country.

Afterward the Mharattas entered this Country to furnish the Rajah of Mysore & for withholding the Tribute for some Years: Madakaree Naik by Order of Madava Rowr & Tracyombak Bava followed their Army with his troops for 9 Months, on the conclusion of this Expedition he was rewarded with rich gifts by the Mharatta Chiefs & returned to his own Country.

As

As soon as the Mharattas had crossed the Boundary of the Carna-
tic, the Polligars of Harponelly & Ryyadroog who were always Mortal Ene-
mies to the Chitteldroog Rajas, finding a favorable opportunity to com-
municate to the Bahader, Tigh Madakkaree Naick was united with the Mharattas
to oppose the interests of his friends, at last the misrepresentations reached Hyders
ears, & had such effect in his Anger, he resolved to sacrifice all to his resentment, to
A.D. 1777 therefore put his Army in Motion in the Cycle year Kavalumbee; when he
arrived at this place, altho' the Ryots delivered it up he yet by force extorted a Fine
of one Lac Rupees, & sent off to Seerangapatam the Inhabitants of all Castes as
Prisoners; After ~~destroying~~ laying waste this place he marched & invested Chit-
=teldroog & endeavored for many Months to take it, but hearing that the Mha-
rattas were approaching & not being able to take that place immediately,
he raised the Siege & marched against the Mharattas: After finishing this
A.D. 1779 Campaign he returned back to Chitteldroog in the Cycle Veelumbey year
& surrounded the Hill Fort & Town for 6 Months; at last Madakkary
Naick came out to visit Hyder (by advice of some of his Servants who be-
=trayed all his Secrets) & undertook to put their Master in the hands of the
=enemy; as soon as he came to Hyder's Camp he put him in Confinement
& took possession of the Fort & Effects of the Rajah on the 5th of Bahar-
=lom of Magga Month.

After the Conquest of Chitteldroog, Hyder & Tippoo by their manage-
A.D. 1791 ment the Country up to the Cycle Vegoodicrootoo. In that year Purseram
Bhow invaded this Country in the War Carried on by the Company against
Tippoo. The Inhabitants went out to the Mharatta Army to Ransom
offering to their Chief 10000 Rupees to preserve the place from Plunder; an
Officer named Yarmajee was sent with them to encourage the other Inhab-
=tants to remain — After agreeing to these terms, before day light next Morn-
=ing the Army of Purseram Bhow suddenly came upon the place,
plundered the Inhabitants, & even dug in the Houses in search of riches sup-
=posed to be buried; The Army encamped 4 days near the place —

After this rabage, this Country lay waste entirely for one Year

but when Tippoo had made peace with the allies some of the people returned & Inhabited their wretched ruinous houses -

Tippoo Sultan at this time ordered a Nazarana or Contribution to be levied throughout his Domenions, to reimburse the extraordinary demands of the late war, & tho' the Inhabitants were already ruined, this District was assessed in the sum of 36,000 Rupees, which was not entirely collected, when Tippoo was slain in the late attack by the Company's Forces on the 30th of
A.D. 1799. Chitra of Seedardee Cycle years. —

Colonel Dalrymple marched after that into this Country, to take possession of all the Cuddies, in the Month of Jastom of that year. Since which time the Managers of Krishnaraja Vadeyar have been in possession. —

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Remarks on the District of Heeroor

from information on the spot

1801

1 (Divisions) Heeroor the District of the Chittledroog Seemah is divided into 7 Taroofs containing 170 Villages (see Canarese mar) 2432 Houses

2 (Population) The Population is supposed to amount to 12160 Heads
There are 60 Tanks & 59 Gardens (see Canarese mar)

3 (Droogs) There are 2 Hill Forts in this District -
1st Vanooculligoodum
2d Burmagerry -

4 (Rivers) The Vadavatee River rises in the Hills of Gallepooja & passing close to the North Wall of the Fort runs by Dodaree, Nyroocoondee, Nagasamoodrum where it joins the Jonagakulla River & thence passes & falls into the Toongabudra -

5 (Hills) The District is surrounded by Jungles on all sides but particularly a very thick Jungle & great Ridge of Hills covered on the W: dividing it from the Holsdroog & Muttoad Districts -

6 (Markets) At the Village of Hanore & Darmpore Fairs or Markets are established Weekly; but at Heeroor as it is situated on the Great road they hold no Weekly Markets for fear of disturbance from Passengers

7 (Animals) Tygers & Bears are to be found among the Hills Jungles & Underwood Deers, Wild Hogs, Callegerbar, Hares &c. are frequently seen over the Districts No Elephants -

9 Fruits

A few Plantains, Mangoes, Oranges, Limes, Nuts, Cocoanuts Betel are cultivated in the Gardens; but the soil is not favorable to Sugar & only some Jungle flowers are found —

9 Woods

Some Sandal & Benjamin & Gum trees* are found in these Jungles, many Trees of the kind called Carnarade which are used for Buildings in this Country, there is no Teak wood or Saagwan —

10 Soils

The Soil by the Natives is divided into 4 Kinds — the 1st Kampoo or Red producing great plenty of Saza — Navan, Horse Gram, Chillies, Oil Seeds, Togar, Nagparoo Tobacco — 2d The Coppoo or Clay Soil produces Joaree, Cheenna, Wheat, Cotton & Navana —
3d The Corralee or Brown Soil produces plenty Paddy below the Tanks, but in the higher grounds only Raggy — 4th The Colloy or Stony — This Soil of the Lands only produces 2 Kinds of Grain Cuvara & Woodloo —

In the District of Veeroor Raggy is transplanted for cultivation in like Manner as Paddy in other Countries never sowing whole fields with it as in the Adjacent Frontier Districts

Except in Winter few vegetables are cultivated besides some of the greens called Colakoora —

For the lands cultivated below the Tanks the Ryuts are allowed an equal half of the produce, & one third in a few places; the other lands are let at rents according to the nature of the Soil & Grain —

11 Exports and Imports

Merchants bring the productions of different Countries & dispose of them to the Inhabitants & carry back in return Chillies, Tobacco, Cheenna & Wheat to sell in the Districts of Seira & Royadroog —

13 Cattle

Cows cost from 1 Pr to 3 Pagodas but the Bullocks of this Country will rise high as 10 Pagodas & Buffaloes from 3 to 5 Pagodas — The Sheep are of a

* Lack or Gum Lac

a Superior quality to those of the neighbouring Districts

13 Manufactures — The Cloths & Comballies made in this District are coarse and only of 10 Gold fanams value generally.

At Cossi L. W. at the Village of Mulload (a District of Hosdroog) a considerable Manufactory of Womens Glass Rings is carried on from Materials found in that neighbourhood —

All other manufactures required for the use of the people are purchased from the Merchants when they pass by this place

14 Minerals — In the Cusba Taroo of the Village Arsanagoondy some Iron is made: the Ore is a Sand collected in the neighbouring Hills

15 Houses — The Houses of this District are generally flat or terrace roofed

16 Language — The Canara is the Language of the Country

17 — The Boyawar Caste make a Considerable part of the Population (See Canesshmar)

Pagodas of Heeroor — Madukary Naik built five. 2 Pagodas one for Chendasa Maulaswar & another for Vooma Mahaswar & made 2 Radoms for the annual Ceremony — From that time the Ceremonies of 3 Radoms are performed in one day once a Year; but the Chariot which was originally built by Tarack & is still in good Order speaks the others on that occasion

In the Cusba of Heeroor are also the following Pagodas with Spires

1. The Pagoda of Tara Mal Iswar
2. A Pagoda of Veerabudra
3. of Venkatrama
4. of Mylar Ling

The Pagoda of Tara Mal Iswar has a high Spire which may be seen at a considerable distance — This Pagoda is famous all over these Countries on account of its Origin believed by the Superstitious & Natives as follows below

On the 15th of Maga Month the Ruddadwar or the Annual Festival of Tarra Mal Iswar is observed by the Country People —

Historical Account of Goudennahully

A Taroof of the Heeroor District from the Goude of Goudennahully

August 1801.

Doday Mastee & Chicka Mastee two brothers with their family & Cattle came from the North & built two houses near this place; they cleared the Jungle around & maintained themselves by cultivating the Soil; they then invited Inhabitants from other parts advancing them Money to increase the Cultivation: the brothers next built a Fort & gave to their Village the name of Halla = Goudennahully

In time the brothers quarrelled, because the Younger brother Chicka Mastee made a Tank which endangered the Village: Doda Mastee being displeased with his brother's folly removed & built North of the first Village another, called also Goudennahully & all the inhabitants removed to the new Village. — Halla Goudennahully in the meantime was inundated by the water of the Tank & Doda Mastee managed as Head Man at the New place. On his death his younger brothers Succeeded. —

Some time after the Mysore Curtur's Army invaded Pellaly Borapoor & the other Chief Places of the Polligars; they plundered this place but Chicka Mastee got off & returned as soon as they went away & brought back the inhabitants.

He managed here for some time, but after his death the Village went to decay; till in the Government of the Chittledroog Polligars that Coorberjee Dassaya Gouda came hither by order of the Polligars & repeopled the Village. In the time of Rauza Madakerry Naick he gave this Village in Jageer when he built a Charity Mhut for feeding all Passengers near Heeroor. — a

After Dassaya Gouda's death the Heeroor Cudigar called

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a See Inscription N°

called Kasaviahe was appointed in his room Head man & to collect the revenue.

After this Hyder Ally Khane came with his Army & took Chittel-droog; in these troubles Goudennahully was again ruined. — In the reign of Tipsoo, Mulla Chetty was Gouda. — When Lord Cornwallis & General Medows came to Seringapatam the Mharatta Purseram Bhow in his march thither collected the Choute xx & on his return the Village was plundered & again destroyed.

In its present State under the Government of the English Traders: Somanahully Sedias is Goud of Goudennahully. —

— The Goudennahully Account is finished —

This Account is prescribed in reference to the Inscription.

The Account of Chicka-Bellakerra

Formerly Hawgalldeeyettee Seeda Gondiah resided at Kenkerra as Gouda under the order of the Mysigad Polligar Mortapa Naick; he built the Fort naming it Chickabellakerra cleared & cultivated the lands around the place & resided there. Seeda Gondiah had married a Girl at Bellagoor but quarrelling with his father in law the latter refused to send his Daughter to the house of her husband. -

One Mullapa Naick of the Sallepa Caste was then in the Village of Seeda Gondia as Chief of the Peons & Gondia told him of his dispute with Mullapa Naick offering him if he would bring his wife the village of Chicka Bellakerra in Reward; to which Mullapa agreed & undertook to fetch her: he then got ready his Peons & with them & some others proceeded to Bellagoor whence he carried the Girl, her father, & the whole family in bonds.[a] Seeda Gondia was highly satisfied with the Success of Mullapa & Naick received his Wife & drove out the father of the Girl & her family. Seeda Gondia then made presents of rich Cloths &c to Mullapa for the Service he had rendered & also gave him Chicka Bellakerra agreeable to his promise & went with his Wife & family & took up his residence at Kenkerra.

Mullapa grew wealthy in time, built a Fort, repaired the old buildings & took up his residence at Chicka Bellakerra; When he departed from this life to Heaven his Son Dauser Gouda was Gouda at Chicka Bellakerra, he made a Tank, Well & Gardens; His Son Seedapa Gouda succeeded on his death & after him his Son Chicka Daasarieh Gouda but he had no authority — After him his Son Gavinnah was Gouda and after him his Son Rama who is an Inhabitant of Chicka Bella Kerra

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[a] An Instance of the lawless manners of the times. -

Terra.

Present State of Chicka bella terra

Houses - - - - - 250
Gardens - - - - - 28
Walls - - - - - 2
Lands - - - - 1

The Chicka Bella terra Account is finished

Anujee.,,

Chanasheemar of the Anuyee District for the Year Leedardee or A.D 1799-1800

From the Amuldar & Shanboags of Anuyee October 1800

No. of Pergunnah	Name of the District	Villages: Inhabited	Villages: Waste	Villages: Ruined	Villages: Total	Water: Tanks: Rees	Water: Tanks: Chunna	Water: Tanks: Jugger Condition	Water: Tanks: Kutcha	Water: Tanks: Total	Water: Wells	Water: Cultivated	Forts: Stone	Forts: Mud	Forts: Villages Surrounded with Walls	Topes	Cultivation by the Plough	Gardens	Mosques	Temples
1	Anuyee	4	1	119	6	103	22	125	1	30	34	11	45	99	38	1	2	184	1515	195	—	2014

NB 32 Tanks in repair only in Pahazada

Chanashcomar &c. Annyee Continued

No. of Ships	Name of the Ship	Enumeration of Cables: Rowboes: Bramins	Chattrees	Vysias	Seedras: Pariahs	Kallegaru (Weavers)	Kaikolaru (Weavers)	Sellegaru (Weavers)	Cullumaru (Weavers)	Togaty (Washermen)	Sanchaly (Washermen)	Kaliga (Sandalwood & Wood Divers)	Maddaly (Stone Masons)	Tersaa (Blacksmiths)	Kenchy (Carpenters)	Kalcovaa (Boggars)	Mochy (Cobblers)	Mudigaru (Mudalmarkets Diggers)	Miscellaneous: Boyas	Kallegaru (Boyas)	Mudigaru (Boyas)	Parias	Mudigaru	Grand Totals
1	Annyee	18	1	15	2	1658	6	1	3	1	57	58	14	6	11	32	70	5	8	30	7	33	1	1	1	403	111	11	2	34	2014
	Of the above then excluded	2	2	"	1	1102	6	1	1	1	9	19	15	"	"	2	1	5	"	5	26	"	11	"	.	1	216	"	10	"	19	1515
	Cookeries Remain																														

1/4

Kyfyat of Anujee

14th October 1800

History

In former times a Rajah called Janamaya ruled these Quarters he built this Town with one Bruze or Battery and a tank; & gave the District to his Daughter who was named Anujee; she gave her name to the place & enjoyed the production of this Country for a considerable time; On the fall of his Government this Country was annexed to the Dominions of the Beyjanagur Rayels who granted it to the Tarraka-nal Polligar.—

It was afterwards taken from him by the Chittledroog Rajas who managed it up to the time of Burmunna Naik; he rebuilt the fort in a proper manner, made one tank & increased the population of the Country, he ruled for 30 Years.—

His Son Castoory Rangappa Naik reigned somewhat less than thirty Years.—

After him his Son Madakary Naik reigned for 25 Years.—

These Rajahs being always at war with the Harponelly Rajahs Vasito was a Capital of a District adjoining to the enemies boundary, the Polligars always employed people in their time to repair & keep this fort in good Condition.—

In the time of Madakary Naik when Hyder besieged Chittledroog a Party was detached by him against this place who brought it into Hyder's Possession after a Contest of 3 days.—

On the acquisition of Chittledroog in Veelumbee years Hyder himself came to the place & caused the fort to be destroyed as it was scarcely habitable

habitable, then the Inhabitants run off to the Harponelly Country; from that time this District was possessed by the Bahauders; the fort being destroyed, the remaining Inhabitants built a Pettah on the N:E: of it, where they resided for 16 Years when by permission of the Sattan they repaired the fort & repeopled it

During the Wars of Lord Cornwallis the Mharattas under Passeram Bhow came into the Country to assist the Company's forces who ravaged & laid waste this District for a whole Year: in Consequence the Inhabitants went off; at the end of that War it was again repeopled by degrees. –

In the last Year (1799) when the Company's forces conquered the Dominion of the Sattan this Country was included in the Partition to the Mysore King, Kistnaraja Vadayaroo, since which time it has been under the Management of his Dewaun Poorniah. ——

Remarks

Boundaries — The District of Amujee is Bounded E: by Belchode, S: by Hurryhur & Myconda; W. by Hurryhur; N: by the Moguls Country of Harponelly.—

Situation — The Town of Amujee is situated 9 Coss N. W. of Chitracul

Divisions — The District is divided into 4 Hobalies & 125 Villages

Population — The Population is estimated this year at 2000 Families of all Castes.

Cusba — The Cusba consists of two Parts the Fort & the Petta, the former is built upon a high bank which in some positions at a distance gives it the appearance of a little fort— The Scite of the Cusba is very irregular consisting of elevated & low ground which occasions considerable inequality in the Streets— The fort wall is built of Stone & Earth; it has 2 Gates; one on the North; the other on the South; by which the inhabitants pass to the tanks; it has but one Well & 2 Tanks one on the South & the other to the North of the Fort, When the Tanks is filled by the rains, water is found in the Wells; but not otherwise whence the Inhabitants are much distressed for Water in the dry Season; there are 2 Pagodas in the Fort & 1 in the Petta.—

Productions — The Country produces Raggy, Joaree, Bhenna, Wheat, Paddy, Horse Gram & all other Kinds of common small grain; there are several Gardens & Plantations of Plantains, Betle, Sugar Cane, Tobacco, Mangoes, Cocoanut, Tamarind, Limes & Oranges & Jacks, watered by many Channels from the Tanks but no great rivers.—

Animals — In the Country is much thin Jungle in which are found Tygers, Bears

Bears, Wild Hogs, Deers, Jackals, Hares, Musk Cats, Tyger Cats & the other Common Animals of these parts.-

Mineral, They extract Salt from the Soil in the following manner they begin with collecting a quantity of the earth or mud fit for it which they lodge in a round inclosure of earth with a Drain below by which on poureing in plenty of water, the muddy Water is allowed to run out into a deep pit dug for receiving it; some shallow square beds being formed on level ground the floors of which are plaistered with Chunam as soon as the Water is fully impregnated with salt they let it into these where it is left exposed to the hot Sun for 8 days, when the water being dried up, the salt remains sticking to the bottom & sides; This Manufacture can only be carried on in the three hot Months.—

Carriage Cattle Buffaloes &c Oxes are generally used in this part of the Country for Carriage of Grain &c; a Buffaloe carries 120 Pucka Seers and an Ox 40 Pucka Seers.-

Customs In the other Customs and Castes of this Country is no very material difference from that of Chitracul worthy of remark.-

A Bramin Native of this Cutcha has invented a Kinds of Puppets or Dolls with which he exhibits Plays or Comedyes founded in the History of Kistna Swamy & the other Incarnations which is looked on as a great Curiosity by the Natives.-

Sugar Considerable Quantities of common dark or unrefined Sugar are Manufactured in this District.—

Cancoopa & Belchode

Chanashoomar of the Cancoopa District for the Year Seedardee or A.D. 1799-1800

from the Reports of the Amuldar & Seerishtadar at Cancoopa October 1800.

No. of Hobalies	Names of the Hobalies	No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Villages					Water						Forts						
				Khaly	Dakhly	Inhabited	Arienes	Total	Nullahs	Tanks	Cattas	Wells	Salt Water Wells (Cocoa Nut Gardens)	Sluices	Fort with Batteries on Bourges	Little Forts (Pauges)	Pagodas	Mosques	Choultries	Houses	Families
1	Cusba Cancoopa	1	Cancoopa	27	1	23	5	28	"	7	20	36	13	1	1	1	30	13	323	403	403
		2	Nebbagoor	17	"	16	1	17	"	10	24	18	3	5	2	1	25	10	201	241	223
		3	Jaglore	27	2	21	8	29	1	1	13	17	3	59	4	"	17	74	122	297	287
		4	Keera Mullanahola	21	3	16	7	23	"	3	16	8	"	57	7	"	15	10	131	338	323
2	Cusba Beeloochodoo	5	Beeloochodoo	16	2	13	5	18	1	4	15	21	3	6	4	"	39	1	390	630	629
		6	Bassavancatta	30	5	24	11	35	1	3	49	28	1	1	5	1	34	3	565	743	678
		7	Sokka	35	"	21	14	35	2	2	11	12	"	17	6	"	22	1	181	375	375
			Totals	173	13	135	50	185	5	30	178	140	23	146	29	3	182	115	1913	3083	2918

Memorandum — The Numbers of Tanks and Cattas in this Canashoomar exceed that inserted in the Dahazdee the Letter being — 9 Tanks 105 Cattas
The Former Difference — 5/9 do 5/58 do

Chanashoomar of Cancoopa continued

No. of Tarafs	Names of the Tarafs	Enumeration of Castes — Hindoos — Soodras																																					Grand Total
		Brahmens	Chattrees	Vyshias	Soodras	Sankanies	Linguaires	Auligaires	Telinga Rajewars	Konga	Rajahpoot	Ooriya	Carnatic Banjaras (Cumbly Wearers)	Soodra Illiaru (Weavers)	Komatties (Grain Dealers)	Nainyndu (Toddy Drawers)	Agasa (Washermen)	Bengy (Oil Mongers)	Panchal or Artificers: Canchy Gunda (Braziers)	Kanchagaru (Braziers)	Cullalaru (Silversmiths)	Kunchy Gunda (Tinmen)	Bandaga (Carpenters)	Kalagy Gunda (Painters)	Toddy Drawers	Gollas	Gandlas (Bangle Makers)	Kumbaru (Potters)	Mudigaru	Jogie	Panjaras (Cotton Cleaners)	Kullumy (Rope Makers)	Dobbies (Washers)	Mussalmans: Shaikhs or Syuds (Priests)	Pattanies (Soldiers)	Moguls (Chiefs)	Malabars	Jews	Mussulmans	
1	Cancoopa	12	3	14	.	138	.	.	1	.	8	3	8	3	4	6	.	3	.	5	4	1	1	6	.	6	1	.	1	.	40	.	26	.	.	14	403
2	Nebbagoor	.	.	2	.	117	2	.	.	.	.	2	4	2	2	5	.	3	.	4	2	2	1	8	.	2	.	.	1	.	41	.	20	1	.	2	229
3	Jaglore	4	.	5	.	131	11	.	.	.	2	5	5	4	4	3	.	3	.	2	2	1	.	5	.	1	.	.	2	.	74	3	16	1	.	3	287
4	Heena Mallanahollu	2	.	4	.	94	66	.	.	.	10	5	6	4	3	7	.	4	.	3	6	4	.	5	.	4	.	.	5	.	50	8	31	.	.	2	323
5	Balloochodoo	26	.	2	3	232	.	1	1	1	11	74	18	3	5	10	1	4	1	3	7	1	.	12	1	6	.	3	4	2	175	3	29	1	16	21	629
6	Bassavankota	8	.	.	.	283	.	.	2	.	7	44	18	4	7	15	.	5	.	10	8	.	.	5	.	6	5	.	2	.	163	10	35	.	9	32	670
7	Soolka	2	.	2	.	62	.	.	.	.	2	26	14	2	4	7	.	3	.	3	3	1	.	4	.	4	.	.	1	.	117	1	23	.	.	2	375
	Total	54	3	29	3	1186	79	1	4	1	40	69	75	22	29	53	1	25	1	32	32	10	2	45	1	29	6	3	16	2	710	25	175	3	25	7	2910

155

Kyfyat of Belchode

a District of the Chitracul Division

17th. October 1800.

This District was ruled formerly by Balleeyoganaud a Chatree in Caste. On the death of this Rajah who left no male descendants the Country was conquered by the Tarakara Polligar Bangana Naik & was ruled by that family for some time. Afterwards on the fall of Beejanagure when the Moguls were reducing the Provinces of that Dominion Sultoory Aungapa Naik took this Country into his possession in the year of
A.D. 1612 Sallevahanium 1535 or Christian year 1600 & which was ruled by him for
A.D. 1652 45 Years up to the Nundana Cycle year. This Rajah increased his forces ten times more in number than his Father Aboon Naik ever had. From the beginning he was at enmity with all the neighbouring Polligars; his sister's Child was marching with a number of select followers against the Tarakara Polligar & conquering him in Battle; he took from him the Districts of Myconda, Sunda, Benore, Kolalkara, Anujee, Jagalore & Davapore he also repeatedly vanquished the Polligars of Roydroog, Jeremulla & Harponelly & kept them under awe & Subjection.

After his death his Son Madakaree Naik was acknowledged in the room of his father; he conquered the Roydroog Polligar, took his daughter in Marriage & then reinstated him in his Country; he increased the population of this Country by encouraging & shewing great indulgence to the poor, & destroying all worthless & bad people, who were the cause of destroying the Population.
A.D. 1652 In this manner he ruled from Nundana year to Sunsundana Cycle year
A.D. 1674 for the space of 22 Years & departed from this World.

After him his Son Madukaree Naik was acknowledged in the Government; the Dalwoys being dissatisfied at this management, they put him to

his death a few months after he had been elected in the Government.

The Palleys then introduced one of their friends Lineally descended of a branch of the Rayers family by name Ranga pah Naick whom they settled in the Government; but the troops mutinied & killed him & the Ministers on his refusing to pay the dues & gratuities customarily distributed among the Soldiers on acknowledging a new Sovereign & settlement.

These troubles being terminated, the Civil & Military Officers of the Government brought to a Cousin of the ancient Rajahs named Vischiennah
A.D. 1675 Naick & acknowledged him in the Public Charge in the Rachasa Cycle Years, he rectified what was amiss & established good Orders; he ruled the property of his Ancestors up to the Schaya Years for the space of 18 Years, & acquired great reputation throughout the Kingdom of Carnatic, for his munificence & liberality to the poor & distressed; he died in the course of nature by sickness.

In the Cycle year Sookla Burma Naick was acknowledged
A.D. 1609 Rajah up to Akshya Cycle year for the space of 32 Years. this Rajah as
A.C. 1724 soon as he got charge of the government marched with his troops to the numbers of 120000 Foot & 6000 Horse & conquered the Polligars of Murcullmoodoo & Gourasamoodrum. he also marched against the Karponelly Polligar & vanquished him in Battle, & took many Villages of the enemy; this Rajah built at Belchode a Pagoda of Nanoomunt & the Inner Fort, he also repaired the Rampart that surrounds the place & peopled the Pettah, East of the Fort. In such manner did his reign over the Raajee & & departed to Heaven by the effects of Sickness.

His Son Madakary Naick was next acknowledged in his place. In his first enterprize, he collected all his forces consisting of 15000 Foot & 3000 Horse & went against Jalling Rajah the Polligar of Goodicotta which he vanquished in Battle & took possession of all his Country. He kept him prisoner for some time & then at his own request set him at liberty to travel into the Country of Strangers or Foreign Countries to provide a Subsistence &c

He marched against the Roydroog Polligar Timmana Naik & took from him the Districts of Kittaswardroog, Runganadroog & some other small Hobalies — He ruled in this manner with success for 21 Years — The Polligar of Harponelly Somasakara Naik who was worsted by him in several Battles representing his misfortunes to his friends Boodee Basawapa Naik Polligar of Bednore, & to the Roydroog Polligar Timmapa Naik, they assembled their forces to assist him in his design to retrieve his losses, he also sent considerable sums for Military disbursements to Moorari Row at Ghooly for the expence of a Body of forces to assist him in this War; having thus altogether assembled to the number of 10000 Horse & 30000 foot he marched & invested the fort of Mayaconda — Upon intelligence thereof Madukary Naik marched with his troops to its relief, & fought with the enemy for 2 Days; On the third day the enemy having renewed the attack, his Army being by losses now reduced to a small number, was defeated & fled from the field; being thus abandoned, he maintained his ground seated on his Elephant till Somasakara Naik of Harponelly brought his own Elephant close up to him & forced him to descend, when he cut off his head on account of the personal enmity that had long subsisted between them — His son Custoory Rangapa Naik, was then acknowledged by the Officers in the Government in Veerabava Year — He was much concerned, & lamented the unfortunate death of his father; he sent considerable sums of Money to the Nabob of Sudonee, who sent 12000 Cavalry to his aid, with these he marched & dislodged the troops of the enemy from the Country; the Mharatta Chiefs Nana & Sadooba, invaded the Country, which they ravaged & destroyed with their numerous Horse, they also surrounded the fort of Chitteldroog with their Army until Custoory Rangapah Naik agreed to their terms & paid them 200000 Rupees, they then made peace with him — he ruled up to Bawa Year, for 7 Years & died of Sickness —

A D 1748

Having no Sons the Publick Officers next acknowledged the Grandson of the late Burmana Naik named Madeekary Naik in the

same Years; during his Government the Mharattas every Year invaded this Country & collected to the Amount of one or two lacs of Pagodas - Hyder at this time who had advanced himself in the Service of the Shreerangapatam Dalwoy Nundarauze, advanced with his Army towards this Country the Chittracul Rajah reflecting on the best means for the safety of his dominions sent his Vakeels to the Bahauder & conciliated his friendship & assistance him in all cases - Madakary Naik considering himself strong enough by the protection of Hyder took measures for conquering the rivals the Poligars of Harponelly; for this purpose under Colour of some disputes about their mutual landmarks, he collected his forces & marched by Vadaroo-pully, Hossakara, when getting intelligence of the state of the enemy's force which was encamped near Hallahilly - On the following Morning marching very early from his Camp, he suddenly came up surprized & defeated them, the Harponelly Rajah & all his followers flying with the loss of their whole baggage & Ammunition, &c. The Chittracul Rajah losing sight of the Way, allowed his people to give themselves up to collect & make Spoil of the baggage of the Enemy; but the Troops of the Rajah Somasakur Naik encouraged by their Officers, reassembled secretly & coming unawares upon the Chittracul People, who were intirely occupied with plunder & had abandoned their Arms & every precaution, cut off most of them, & Madakary Naik himself escaping with difficulty to Cancoopa whence he returned to Chittracul

A.D. 1762. In the Chittrabanoo Year, Madakary Naik accompanied Hyder in the Expedition against Naggur, & on that occasion of duly invading Bednore, he obtained from the Bahauder many valuable gifts in reward for his Services -

But afterwards this Rajah joined the Army of the Mharatta Chief Madava Row with his troops in the war against Hyder, for which on a peace with the Mharattas being concluded, Hyder combined with the Roydroog & Harponelly Poligars who were always hostile to

his state; & collecting all their forces came against him; at first he surrounded Chittledroog for 5 Months, but being notable to take the place he made peace on condition of Madukary Naik paying him 3 Lacks of Pagodas; he then marched against Hurry Punt Puthé, & Ibraheem Baunaz, who were advancing against him by Adony & beat them near Rakavee; he reduced the Country as far as Sarhaddy & returning to Chitracull he again invested the Droog for the space of 6 Months, cutting off all supplies & provisions from going in— At length Hyder seducing a Mahulman Officer of the Chitracull Rajah's, by his intrigues the Rajah was prevailed on to come out to him on his engaging on Oath that he would perform the engagements then entered into; but breaking thro' all these, he made him
A.D 1778 prisoner & carried him off with all his family in the Veelomby Year.

From that period this Country was ruled by Hyder & his
A.D 1791 Son Tippoo up to the Veeroodhrootoo Year, when Parseram Bhow was marching to assist the Honorable Company in War, his people ravaged & laid waste this District, since which time Belchode has not yet recovered its former population— On the peace that followed with the Company, the Sultan again recovered the Country, & ruled it till he was slain in the Storm of Seringa-
A.D 1799 patam by the Company's forces, on the 30th Chitram Month of Seedardee Cycle years of 1721 Sallevahan years.

On the fall of the Sultan's power, the Company ceded this District in the share of the Mysore King, & which is now under the management of his Devan Poorniah.

Remarks on the District of Belchode

(Divisions) The District of Belchode is devided into 3 Hoballies and 88 Villages —

(Water) Many small channels of Water cross in several parts of this District — one eighth of the lands is under cultivation the rest is overgrown with Jungle and Grass. —

Hills and Jungles It is surrounded by many rocks & Hills which renders travelling difficult from one Village to the other especially as these Jungles are infested by Tygers which as well as other Wilde Animals come sometimes in the day time into the Inhabited Villages. —

Soile and Productions The Soil is various & of all kinds producing Paddy, Jawary, Chennay, Horse Gram, Wheat, Oil Seeds & all other grains common to these parts; there are plantations of Betelle & Sugar Cane but no others — Salt is extracted from the Soil & the Inhabitants use it chiefly for their food —

Manufactures There are no other Manufactures to be remarked except some very coarse cloths & some Comballies within 3 Pagodas value

Animals The Animals are Tygers, Wild Hogs, Deers, Wolves, Cuttegurbas (or Hyenas) which particularly attack the Asses, Rats, Tyger cats & other common Animals —

Minerals Some Iron is made from Ore found in this Country —

The

Manners Customs &c

The Customs, Duties, Offices & Habits or Dresses are the same as in the Chittracull District Of the Boya Caste and that of the Ambugars or Boatmen it is Customary that Several of their Women are professed Prostitutes to all other Castes indiscriminately— this is peculiar to these tribes. ——

This place is said to have been governed for 400 or 500 Years by Calleeyoogaraud and the ruins of buildings are found on digging near the foundation of the Fort Wall— There is a small Pettah East of the Fort— The Fort is built of Stone and Earth ——

Account of Cancoopa

(15th. November 1800)

from Information on the Spot

1

Origin of the Building of Cancoopaa & Short View of its History

In former times the Country about Cancoopaa Droog was overrun with a very thick Jungle frequented chiefly by wild beasts & robbers; in the Sallevahanum Year 1596 the Rajah of Chitracull, Chan nake Naik being murdered by his Troops, in a Mutiny, the Public Servants of that Government with the consent of a Council or Assembly brought a Cousin of the last Rajas named Chickkanah Naik & acknowledged him as the lawfull Successor. In his reign some robbers of the Bantas of Jeremullaa resorted to this forest when they went on their plundering excursions to rob travellers & the Inhabitants of these Quarters; the father of the Chitracull Rajah Hejja Commanapah, came with some troops & put to death such of these thieves as he was able to lay hold of; finding plenty of Water & other conveniences to make it an agreeable residence he built a fort upon the hill since that time in the Genealogical line of the Chitracull family, Five Rajahs ruled without interruption increasing their realm by degrees from one to the other until the accession of the last Moodukary Naik whose

AD 1778 Government Hyder conquered his Country in the Veelumby year A.D. 1761; from that period Hyder & his Son Tippoo ruled up to the beginning of

AD 1799 the Seedardee Year 1722 A.D. when the Company's forces having conquered the Kingdom of Mysore; on the fall of the Sultan in Action with them, this Country was allotted to the share of the Mysore Rajah whose Dewan Poorniah now manages by his Officers employed under him.

2

Situation of Cayeoohadroog the Town &c.

Cancoopaa Droog is built upon 3 Hills; the Droog or the East Hill is named Malloodroog; North of this Coloolabundaa; on the W. from this Hill is Mullooguttaa; one Wall connects or incloses these three Hills.

In

In the Centre between these but elevated above the adjacent valley is a Spring where are some houses formerly belonging to the Chitracul Rajahs within 200 yard, of this face of the Fort is a Petta consisting of one straight Street running W. from the foot of Malloogutta; there is a square tank near the South Gate; Malloodroog has three Reservoirs of water & Mulloogutta one: the Inhabitants always use the water of this tank: & there are also 3 Dens or Caves on Mulloodroog the Natives say these Dens were the secret residence of Rooshees one of these explored by the Country people it is said leads up directly to the top of the hill; but its mouth is lately shut up with mud & stones; there are no other Caves or Caves except in a small one in a tank at the place where Hyder Canara first resided the famous Change this rock being formerly the residence of Canarese Rooshee, Canoopha as from him now named —

In the time of the Chitracul Rajahs they preserved here in the Palace some gold & silver Images of Voochengee & Cottommee Devarachs which Tippoo Sultan caused to be melted, there are now remaining three Pagodas in the fort: two of Hanoomunt one of Seeve one of Birdroo; there are also four small Pagodas in the Petta, the roof of all the Pagodas in this Country is terraced & plaistered with mud no apparent distinction in their appearance from common houses

Situation of the District

It is bounded on the E: & N: E: by Jerremullaw S: E: by Chitracuffe: S: & W: by Anujee; & on the N: by Harponally; the Extent from E: to W: 8 Cofs: & from S: to N: 7 Cofs in circuit 25 Cofs—.

2 Division

The District of Cancoopa was annexed in this year to Bednore: It is divided into 7 Taroffs & comprehends 185 Villages inhabited & ruined: (Sa Dazeada).

3 Population

The Population in this Present Year is estimated at 3173 houses & families which is calculated to give 15375 Men & Women.

Tho' the Population of this District formerly was very considerable, within the last 25 Years, it is much reduced by the destruction of so many villages & people in the change of Governments & the ravages of invading Armies.

4 Sgraharoms & Enaum Lands

In the times of the Ancient Rajahs Brahmins & other people of reputation from different Countries were invited & encouraged to settle to whom were granted the following Sgraharoms for their Maintenance.

Cancoopa Taroff
- Colladgoodoo.
- Damevanahully

Saglore Taroff
- Reddy hully
- Jowlamanhully
- Nonnamarvolee

Sohha Taroff
- Kistnapore
- Chickabuntanhully
- Sallagutta

Belchoder Jaroff — Sooreddyhully, Cullanoohully, Pollenaikcotta, Meanoogarhully, Coolmuguttu, Canchaoanhully, Madanhully

All these Agraharoms were assumed in the raigne of Hyder & of the Sultan & no part of them is yet assigned to the Original Possessors.

5 Productions

Some Cotton is produced here & what is consumed in the Country. The Merchants import Cotton from Cuddapah, Soudonee, Nouldondo, Dumbul which is sent for sale towards Bangalore, Streerangapatam & as far as the Payen Ghaat the Price of Cotton at this place is a Pagoda for one Maund but some time a Maund may be got for 3 Rupees.

The Fruits of this Country are Mangoes Plantains, Cocoa nuts, Tamarinds Limes in plenty & some Jack & several common Jungle trees there are a great variety of flowering shrubs as Samuntyfellula, Buntee, Jagree & Sumpengee which produce plenty in their Seasons.

The Inhabitants plant in the land below the tanks [illegible] a small part of Sugar Canes which grows to its height in some, in one year, & in others takes one & half years to the height of about 10 feet; when fully ripe they are ground in a Ganagaa or Mill worked by Bullocks, the Juice is then boiled in great Iron Kettles mixing some Chunam with the Raw coarse Sugar or Jaggary thus produced is sold generally 2 Maunds for one Pagoda & 3 when it is very plentiful.

6 Manufactures

The Cotton Cloths of this Country seldom exceed one Pagoda in value Combadies of this District & of Jedremullee are wrought of the value of 1 to 100 Rupees *

* See Account of this Manufacture inserted by some Mistake on Page

7 Cattle

Bullocks of this Country grow to a Considerable Size 4, 4½ & 5 feet in height; they sell here from 3 to 10 Pagodas, the best Cattle in this Province are got at Dodaroo & Tullucke. The Sultan used to get draft Bullocks from Koydroog, Bullary & Adonee which there cost so far as 25 Pagodas.

8 Inhabitants

Boyas

Many of the Boya Caste live in this District; their proper duty is to serve the Rajahs or Polligars. In their leisure time they go with Dogs to the Jungles & hunt all kinds of game placing their tools in proper places sometimes accidents occur & they are killed & devoured by Tygers: their hunting Dogs are reared with great Care, feeding them for a year on Raggy Mooda previous to being carried out to assist them in hunting; the Gunpowder they use in hunting is made by the Country people of Salt petre, Brimstone & Jellados Charcoal & also for Warlike Instruments, Matchlocks, Rockets &c.

Thieves

The Thieves of this Country are of the Coorma Castes; they come sometimes from their hiding places in other Districts in the Hills & Jungle 2 or 3 Cos distant from any Village in the day time into the Towns, either in their proper dress or cloathed as Beggars to reconnoitre the State of the dwellings which are most affluent, & to ascertain the manner of robbing them; then they come in the night in bodies of 20, 10, 5, & dig a hole in the Wall by which they carry out the effect, generally at 1 o'clock at Night as people are then most sleepy; they take care to leave some old useless things scattered in the roads near the villages to divert the Inhabitants or perplex them in tracing their Road.

Dancing Women

There are no Dancing Girls in this District as are found in others, where persons in affluent circumstances can afford to amuse themselves by their exhibitions of dancing, singing &c. the Inhabitants of these parts being wild & rude, women of this profession find no encouragement; but it is said that Women of the Boya & Gunbukar Castes, prostitute themselves with the Consent of their relations to the savage race of the Country; they select for this purpose out

outs of 10 Women

Ballooraya Caste

Two or three families of Ballooraya Caste are remaining. This Buller Caste is said to originate on the connexion of their proper Chatter with women of an Inferior Order; they call themselves however Chatters. The duties of the Ballarayas is to serve in the presence of the Carnatic Rajahs; to proclaim their Titles, & recite certain Poems describing the illustrious descent & the heroic Actions of their Ancestors in an highly inflated & extravagant stile; these are sung before their Master, when visiting, as the Cholidars before the Mussulmen before the Palanquin or other Carriages of their Employers. In time of battle they stand in the rear of the Rajah & sing or repeat stanzas describing the historical Acts of their Ancestors to incite him by recollection of their heroic deeds to emulate their forefathers; for this Office the ancient Rajahs & Polligars granted them lands in many Villages all which have been resumed for the Circars in the reign of the Sultan.—

Soil

The Soil of this Country is Hilly, Sandy or Reddish producing Jowaree, Ragalloo, Sajeelore, Oil Seeds & several kinds of small grain very little Paddy is cultivated or Chinna; Wheat, Pesalloo, Condoolloo, Cooltee or Horse Gr

10 Minerals Iron Gold Ore

Plenty of Ore is found in the hills where some Iron is manufactured but no other Minerals are discovered or at least worth the working. During the reign of Heera Mydakary Naick some of the Jallacars found small grains of gold in a Channel running by Rungapore near Sajeelore — The Rajah employed for some time these people to search for it; some Gold was found in consequence of this search but not sufficient to defray the expence he incurred & further search was discontinued in the Rajah's time. —

Afterwards some Jallacars who were out of other employment at two or 3 different times found in this Channel some Gold dust which on disposing of to the Goldsmiths did not procure more than half a days hire for each day they were employed. —

This Gold Sand is never found excepting immediately after the rains

pains— The olde people of this Country say that a Gold mine is near that place but it's exact situation is unknown.—

Animals

The Animals peculiar to this Country are Tygers, Bears, Tyger Cats in abundance— Cuttegurbag or Hyenas, Wild Hogs, Hares, Voodoom or Guanas & many other Common to the Ballaghaat: No Elephants are found in this Country.—

History of Kyfyat of Cancoopa Droog

Translated from a Canara Register
Preserved by [illegible] a Shanboag at Belchode
by C. V. Borea

In the Cycle year Pramadeecha of the Sallevahanum
A.D. 1673 Year 1596 Judd Madakaroo Naik was Rajah of Chitracull Obun-
na Naik was his adopted Son & the youngest brother of Madakaree Naik
was called Heera Commarapah & his Son Chickon Naik —

When Madakaree Naik departed from this world, his adopted
Son Obunna Naik was publickly acknowledged as his lawful Succeffor but
refusing to pay the Gratuities & Allowances to the Seebundee Goreekararoo &
Vallakararoo which had been customary at the ceremony of acknowledging
a new reign, the troops mutinied & beheaded the Rajah — On this Sedition
Comdrapah advising with Chickonnaik & apprehensive of their safety
if they remained midst this confusion they both fled to save their lives; the
Ministers & Officers of the Government, Military & Civil holding a public
assembly to deliberate on the state of the Country (now destitute of a Sovereign
over them to issue his Commands) with the general Consent of the assembly they
determined to elect one of the Royal family for that purpose; on this some
people of experience observed that the next Succeffors might be apprehensive of
the same misfortune happening to them as to their Predeceffor, but on this
demur all belonging to the Naikwaddy & Goorcekars who had been
the Actors in the late Sedition solemnly engaged that the like should never
more happen thro' them; then the Ministers & other Managers, submitted to
their approval that Chickon Naik should succeed to the Government;
but on enquiry they understood that he together with his father leaving
their families behind & being alarmed for their safety, had fled; they however
resolved

resolved to invite him & give him ample encouragement to return; there being no other so proper to supply the place; & immediately sent as Vakeels some Men of Consequence to bring him from the place where he resided; those that were employed to search for Chickonnah found him at Chickataroo of Harponelly & fully satisfied him to repose confidence in their assurance of good faith & fidelity on returning to Chitteldroog; but his father Heera Comarappa giving no Credit to those that had been concerned in the death of the late Rajah & distrusting their assurances Chickonnah placed him in a Village near to the boundary & himself returned to Chitracull. On his arrival he was acknowledged as Sovereign of the Kingdom on the Month of
A.D. 1675 Jadom of Rachasayp Cycle year & acquainting his father thereof by letter, Comarappa also returned to Chitracull where he remained for some time.

At this time about Cancoopap was entirely overgrown with thick Jungle both above & below the hills & the Badars of Jerremulla used to assemble in this forest in bands to the number of 20 or 30 Men at the time whence they issued to plundering & disturbing the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Country. Comarappa being informed of this came thither from Chitteldroog with 300 Men & seizing some of the robbers put them to death; attending the hills & discovering the Reservoirs of Water & the Caves, on consulting his friends he determined to build a fort on a hill that was so remarkably well adapted* for a fortress particularly in its convenience for Water he communicated this opinion to his son the King of Chitracull Chickonnah Naik approved very much of his father's Judgement & signified to him that it would give him great pleasure if he undertook the execution of this project & that he would readily furnish the Carnatties & whatever other aid was required from him for the fortifying of this Droog. On receipt of this Answer Heera Comarappa went to Chitracull to arrange with his son all matters concerning this business; he brought back Carnatties & all the implements necessary for beginning the buildings & he set people to begin to destroy the Jungle on the 6th of Soodom of Margasseer Month of that Cycle year. Comarappa resided all this time at Canchanacohully.

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* It would appear from the Jerremulla Account that Cancoopa was occupied before this time. Page

He begun to lay the foundation on the 3d. of Soodome of Palgoonum Month & they finished one Square Battery & a part of the lowere fort: when they compleated the three Walls of the Fort & one Hondaa upon the Hill on the same day he began to build a Mahall for his own residence.-

On the 3d. of Moaga Soodome he performed the Ceremony of Samaradanaa in the Palace & made presents to all the Workmen; at the same time he performed the Ceremony called Saragg sacrificing sheep whose blood with rice was scattered round the fort: that same night Commarapaa went to dwell in the new Palace.-

A.J. 1601 A.D. 1678

In the Cycle year Calleeyookttee & on the 2d. of the Month Jasta Soodome; Comarapaa began to build the lower Walls inclosing the Town & the Pagoda of Kanoomunt: On the 6th. of Baholom of that Month he placed the Image of Kanoomunt in the Pagoda, & established a garison upon the hill, of 50 Men; under the Command of Sevva Beymntah.-

On the 3d. of Soodom of Assweyaa month he finished exactly one half of the buildings of the Lower fort (with all the Batteries & had compleated the Gates on the 5th of Baholom of Vysakom of Seedarthe Year; the Inhabitants then had built some houses &c: of this fort inclosing it with a common hedge; but being attacked by some robbers who burnt the hedge, Comarapaa set people to build a Wall round it in place of a hedge; on the 13th. Soodom of Carticka Month he began to build the fortifications on the Hill W: of the Town; at first he built one Square Battery on the 3d. Baholom of Chitra Month: After this was done he caused the foundations of the hill fortifications to be laid & dug a Hondaa on the 12th. of Soodom of Jasta month: on the 7th. of Baholom of that Month when the Camatties were clearing out a Cave one of them found a large Changue which he immediately presented to Comarapaa he was much Surprized to see so remarkable a thing found in that place & gladdened the heart of the Man who found it by a handsome reward; & promoted him to be a Maistree of Camatties; he sent for Timmapa the Astrologer of Chittledroog & shewed him the Changue requesting him to ascertain how it came upon the hill; the Astrologer examined & searched minutely

mmately the Devs and acquainted Commigarapah that this place was in
=mens times the residence of the Philosopher Canva Maha=Moonee; he then
sent the Changue by that Bramin to be preserved at Chitracull & called the
place Cancoopa because Canva Maha Roosher had resided formerly upon
this Hill he also gave names to the three several Hills 1 Mallooloorgaa 2 Del
=mollagottoo, & 3 Cottoolaguttaa; & he had finished the whole Works of these for th
Hondaa on the 10th. of Soodom of the Sravanum Month.

In the Month of Badrapudom he resolved to build a fortification
the Hills; he immediately ordered people to cut down the Jungle & to collect as
many Stones as were necessary for the Walls & went himself to Chitracull on
the 2d. of Soodom of Asweejom

At Chitracull he reported how much of the works were finished & return
=ed back on the 5th. of Bahoolom of Asweejom; having permission to enter
=tain as many troops as were requisite to garrison the hill he sent for Herra
Bomaiah Goorrekaa to come to him & directed him to get about 400 Men in
=creasing his pay & giving him some presents= Herra Bomiah agreable to
orders sent some of his people into the neighbouring places to entertain Bara
=geers to the number required & in a short time completed the Number; Goo
=rrekaa Hoochaa also brought 20 Men.

On the 1st. of Soodom of Margaseero they laid the foundation of the low
fort which was finished by the 5th. of Mauga Month complete with Gates, then
the Raja caused some Sheep to be sacrificed as usual for the Surga Ceremony

A.D 1639 In the year Sookla when Wurmapa Naik was deceased Virapa in
room of his Predecessor, Comaraapa went to Chittledroog on the Month of Marga
=seero; on his Arrival Cuttee Naik was appointed to command this place & arrived
here on the 7th. of Soodom of Mauga Month.

A.D 1696 In the year Pattoo & in the Month of Jastom by Order of the Raja
his Servants began to build 2 houses one for the Raja & the other for the Gosa
=dee Cottimmaa.

On the 4th. of Soodom of Margaseerom they built with Stones the

Gate on the front of the Palace; at the same time employed people to dig a tanke; they built one Hall adjacent to the Palace & at this time they had plastered with Chunam the stone Gate & named it Gara Bagalloo.

In the Month of Magome of this year the Rajah & Comarapah came here with their families & followers to perform the Ceremony of the Goddess Bottana & Voochengee; the Image of Voochengee & Cuvaree being at Voochengydroog they went as far as a Bamian Tree on the way to Belchode paid their respects to the Goddess at that place & performed the proper Ceremony to her: on the following night they dressed themselves in yellow Cloths according to the regulations of that Ceremony - On 2d of Bahoolom of that Month they performed the Ceremony for the Hindas; on the 3d they carried the Image of the Goddess in procession along the Streets & on that evening they were suspended on hooks tied on the top of a high Pillar. *a

When they had performed the Ceremonies of the feast of their tribe their Servant Cattee Naik carried the King Burmah Naik over the Hill & shewing him the works of the place requested his permission to dig a tanke in front of the Gara Bagalloo & to build a Petta before that Gate - Burmapa Naik approving ordered him to do as he proposed & returned to Chitteldroog; on the 5th of Soodom of Palgoonum the Commandant set tanke diggers to begin the tanke; afterwards the inhabitants built the Petta in the Cuvara Year; then Cutta Naik applied to the King for permission to appoint Goorapa to the Office of Cattee of this Petta in the Month of Sravanum; in the year of Bahoodanya Catta Naik built a Tanke in his own name; in the Vikramadichay year he also built a tanke in the name of his father Jompana - After this Cutta Naik dying his son Jompana was appointed to his room - During his Command he dug the tanke called Obavanakara & planted a Garden in the Vrooshoo Cycle year. —

A.D. 1692 - In the year Sallevahan 1614 Angirusa Cycle year Chicka Burmapa Naik was acknowledged at Cancoopa & proceeded thither from Chitracul in a Palanquin attended by 3000 Infantry & 100 Horse with the Drums &c. —

In

* Feast of Seddee

A.D 1695 In the year of Yoovay & in the Month of Badrapadome the Bur-
-mapa Naik having become deaf was dethroned & removed from the Go-
vernment and sent off by the new Chitracull Rajah to command Hos-
droog — On this event Burmapa Naik reinstated Curry Jompanah
in his former Employment by order of the Rajah — A Smith Yoovay
made a Yuno to be placed before the Palace & named that Yuno Cottumbu-
-gao; the Smith Dawayao also made another Yuno & named it Veecheyyeo

A.D 1753 On the 5th of Soodome of Jastamonth in the Cycle year Shee-
A.D 1766 -mookha, was dug the well of Nuddanapa & another Well in the year Hay
& on the 5th of Soodome of Chitramu Month —

Lingapa and Jompanap Brothers of Colla Naik built a Cu-
-lace on the rear of Hanoomunt Pagodap in Veradee Nyaw which they grant-
-ed to a Yoovo Chinna Mullayao when he brought thither the Image of
Chintha Mullaswap in the year Bahoodanay —

A.D 1777 In the year Hawalumbee, Hyder Ally Cawno with
his Army having invested Chitteldroog for some time, suddenly moved himself
towards Saunore for particular reasons. —

On the 10th of Bahoolom of that Year, returning from the
Saunore Expedition taking Bassavankota on his way, he surrounded
Cancoopay for 11 days & getting possession of the Fort of Droog by agreement
he established a garrison in the place; at this time he was encamped between
the Villages of Moodgarahully & Baravarahully; he thence mar-
-ched to Yoolleecotta & Moolacalmeeroo, took both by assault & then re-
-turned to Chitteldroog which fell after a 8 Months Siege when he return-
-ed after this Success with his army to Seeerangapatam. —

Hyder Ally now called the Nawab after this having rai-
-sed a great Army descended the Eastern Ghauts to the Conquest of Arcot
A.D 1782 & its Dependencies where he died of sickness —

His Son Tippoo then succeeding to his Government,
kept a stipulated establishment of 300 Peons at all times for the security of this Droog

A.D 1791 In the Veeroodiroolloo year the English Army ascend-
-ed above the Ghaats at the time they took Bangalore, the Mharat-
-tas under Parseram Bhow set out to the English arrived in this Coun-
-try; on the 14th of Bahoolom of Shalvan Month they encamped
near the Tank of Bayleroe where they remained some days & marched to
Cancoopee with some troops on the 3d of Badrapadee Month which
was delivered to them on agreement & they left a garrison here with an Offi-
-cer named Rastnajee Punt.

A.D 1792 In the Cycle Pareedavee Year Tippoo after he negoci-
-ated Peace with the Allies recovered this Place from the Mharattas
A.D 1799 & he reigned up to the Cycle Seedardee Year when he was slain in the
war with the Company who having subverted the Government of Seee-
-rangapatam, placed this District in the Share of the Mysore Rajah whose
Amuldars have managed since.

Of the Water Works at Cancoopa

Extracted from the same book

When Bermappa a Native appointed Chicka Rungappa the Husband of his Sister Ganeega, as Naick to this place in Conjunction with Coorra Sompanee the former Naick Barmaiah caused to be dug a Well in front of the Toodah or Inclosure and gave it her own name, she also built a Village named Barmavanhully near a Mootegavally Also one Tank.

The Father of Ganeega Moodeppa named Ganeega Choudia dug a Well under his own name on the South of the Village.

When he had finished it Ganeega Gidda Canchia founded a Cuttah with much expence on the West of this Well.

On the S. E. on the front of the Village Cattee a Naick built one Vadoo.

On the W. Calasar Veerappa built a Well in the name of his Mother Coobakkoo.

Cuttas

Sandragerappah when Dalvoy of this Fort built one Cuttah on the W. in his father's name; also Dodagerappa built one Cuttah & Cattee Naick built one Tank on the W.

Gana Bassappa a Traveller having acquired a fortune (or riches) in Foreign Countries built here one Cuttah in his own name on the North together with one Well.

Allappa Parcopattagar of this Town dug one Well N. of the Biravoo Gate & planted a Garden or Tope near it.

Cavoloo Madea built a Cuttah or small Tank on the East.

Venkapa Shanboag of this place dug one Well in his own name on the E. of the Village in the Vekrama Year.

In

A.D.1760 In the Veekramah Year Madeekaree Naick went with a force from Chitteldroog by Vadrahully to Hoskakaragatenburg, to attack Coyalhully a place belonging to the Harponelly Country. Being to march at 3 o'Clock in the Night he was informed by his Spies that the Enemy were encamped near Coyalhuelly with great negligence & carelessness he therefore marched 2 hours after by day break & suddenly attacking them after making a great slaughter among them he drove the fugitives off the field.

The Chitteldroog Raja was so much pleased with the behaviour of his party that he gave permission to plunder the baggage without considering the danger; his Peons immediately throwing aside their Arms only attended to secure the plunder carrying off heavy burthens like so many Common Coolies; the scattered troops of the Harponelly Rajah by Order of their Officers collected into a body & rushed upon the Chitteldroog Peons & put most of them to death; the Rajah by great good fortune escaped from the danger to Cancoopa where he halted a night; next Morning he paid his Respects to the Gods of the place & then returned to Chitteldroog.

A.D.1767 to A.D.1778 After the reduction of Cancoopa while Hyder besieged Chitteldroog his Publick attendants & Karcarnatis exhibiting his Firman to Abbas Caun Killadar of this place, carried away from the palace all the valuable Articles with the Golden Ornaments of Voochangama, Cattamdavarog the Golden & Silver Singams &c. the Killadar at the intreaty of the Naick & other Goorekaras gave them only one God Cattunca Linga with its Gold throne with permission to pay it the customary worship & Religious Ceremonies according to their Laws from that period Cattamalinga was held in veneration to the year Sarvajee when Doulet Caun Jamadar at Chitteldroog being informed that this Image remained at Cancoopa & had belonged to Madakary Naick with its seat covered with Gold, he sent Abbas Caun Killadar to take out & send him an Account of the weight of its Gold which upon Tryal was found to be of 80 Pagodas in weight which he sent to Doulet Caun by an Attendant

1782

abt of his Calchary escorted by a Valakar or common Beare

AD 1778 In the Veelumby Hyder while he was employed in the siege of Chitteldroog being in want of some Metal applied to the Cancoya Killadar for some who by his Order cast downe a Gun from the top of a Battery situated on the South of the Droog, & sent it off in (3) Pieces one a part —

AD 1792 In the Pareedavee Year Shaik Ismayal Soobadar thes Sookoodee was appointed Amil of this District by the Sultans Order he broke into pieces 2 Guns in the same manner named Vooch-gee, & Collamalingay; the metal was beat up into Bars & laid up among the Stores in the Palace. —

AD 1798 In the Callayookee Year Assuff Mahomed Kha & Golam Modeen came to this District to enquire into the Revenue Said Hussain Killadar at that time as the Guns here had been broken down by their permission brought 2 Guns, one from Bassawa-Kota & the other from Allooro which he placed on the Batteries where the Collamalingay & Voochengee Guns had been formerly placed, these Guns carry balls of the size of Wood Apples —

5

Of the Gates of the Droog & Fort

On the North is 1st The Moodagal Bagal or Gate
2d. Coorchee Bagal
3d. Honda Bagal
4th. Colloo Bagal
5th. Voochengee Bagal
On the South a Biddee or Sally Port
On the West a Biddee
A Biddee to the Well of Voochanganthara Jootoo
2 Gates on the South of Cullee Guttoo
One on the East of Manal Guttoo & a small Gate on the West

Lower Fort

1st the Gate Jarra Bagal
2d. Is the Nadloor Bagal
3d. Is on the East of this
4th. The Jagaloor Bagal
North of the Jarra bagal is Bedavara Bagal
Total (10) Gates
Inclosures or Vookads (or Searpana)
1 A Vookad or Hedge round the Hill
2 On the East side round the Village at the foot of the Hill towards Jaglore Bagal

The Pagodas of Cancoopa

1 Balsavan Pagodas on the Droog
2 In the centre of the Droog Hanumunt Pagodas
3 Chynamalaswar in the Petta
4 Veeswanaud Pagoda built by Batta Naik
5 Chgavod Cuiaree
6 Hanoomunt at Jaglore Gate
7 Bisavoo Pagoda
8 Hanoomunt near the Petta Vockad
9 dº. built by Hutnapa on the South side of the V
-lage where formerly there was a Village named Malahully which was
-stroyed & built on its side.

End of the Cancoopa Register
translated from the Canarao Caduttum
of the Shanbog of the Cuspe
by Cavallee Venkata Soria Bramin
November 1800